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THE GUARDIAN

London Monday November 1 1971 5p

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Three may face Jenkins for Labour post

By FRANCIS BOYD, Political Correspondent

Our candidates may be nominated for the deputy leadership of the Parliamentary Labour Party—Mr Roy Jenkins, Mr Michael Foot, Mr Fred and Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn, this year's chairman of the Labour

Mr Douglas Houghton, the present chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party, agrees to be nominated for re-election, he may be opposed either by Mr Regice, formerly Minister of Overseas Development, or Mr Norman Pentland, a miner and once a Junior Minister in Mr Wilson's Government.

Both are regarded as loyal and sound, and near the centre of the party, and both respected by all. Mr Houghton is at present out of favour with the anti-teachers for his pro-Market vote last Thursday, and his references to Labour's "conscience clause" in a speech the previous day.

Direct rule aim 'untrue'

From SIMON HOGGART in Belfast

There has been a surprising reaction to a claim made by Ian Paisley over the direct rule of Northern Ireland. Westminster was to be used on Ulster "within a few days," Mr Paisley speaking at a private in Belfast which was singing the launching of a Loyalist Party.

Mr Gerry Fitt, Republican Labour MP for Belfast West, said he thought direct rule was "most unlikely" at the present time. "If it is imposed, it would probably be in the form of a temporary commission, which would exist until Stormont could be reinstated," he said yesterday.

But one Cabinet Minister said that while the Ulster Cabinet had certainly heard nothing of direct rule, it was possible that they could not have been told what goes on in the dark corners of Westminster," he said.

The Minister's feelings underlined the mutual distrust still felt between many members of the Ulster and Westminster Governments. The Ulster Ministers believe that the British Cabinet does not yet fully appreciate the need for extremely tough security measures, while some British Ministers suspect their Ulster counterparts of making unnecessary and increasing demands to protect their own right-wing flanks.

In Belfast yesterday, a man who was found dead had been blindfolded, bound, and gagged. Detectives believe he was a victim of an IRA vengeance squad. He had been shot in the back.

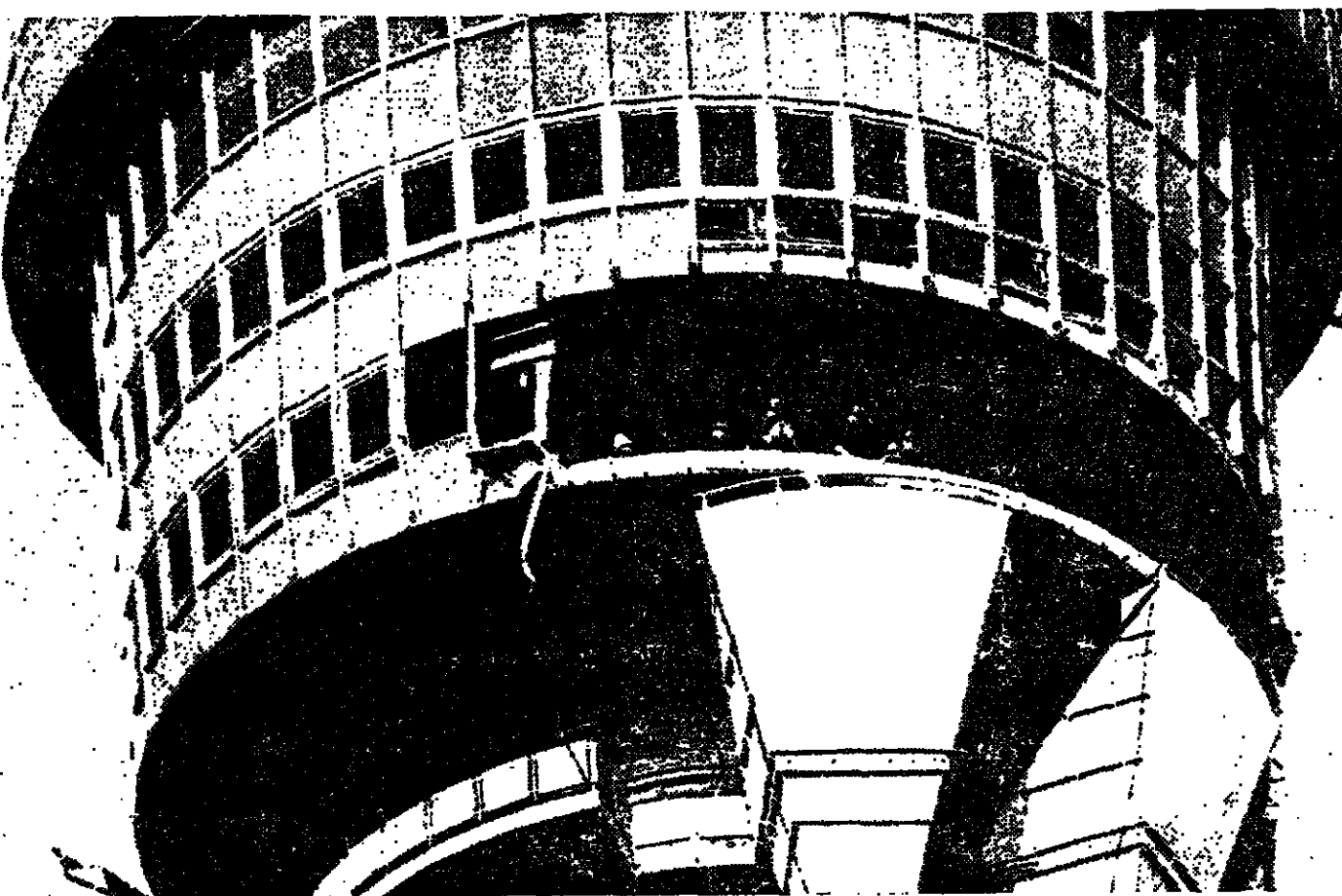
Parachutist killed

A parachutist fell 4,000 feet in death near the Strathallan strip, Auchtermuchty, Perthshire, yesterday. Kenneth Sully, aged 25, display artist, Belgrave Street, Glasgow, died from a Piper Cherokee aircraft with three other members of the Scottish Parachute Club, which has its headquarters at the airfield. They were delayed up to 2,000 feet before opening their parachutes.

TV, radio—2

Overseas 2-4 Arts 10-11
News 5-8 Women 11-12
Football 8-9 X-roads 16, 21
Sport 9 Business 17, 18

Classified—16



Some of the damage after yesterday's explosion on the 31st floor of the Post Office tower, in London and (below) firemen clearing debris from streets nearby

Prison rooftop protest

ANOTHER young girl remand prisoner made a rooftop protest at Holloway Prison, London, yesterday, claiming ill-treatment and dirty prison conditions.

The girl, who shouted down to reporters that she had been in prison for three weeks, climbed to the top of a chimney, about 60 feet from the ground. She said she had been in the "strips"—cells for unruly prisoners where the women's clothes are removed and the only furnishing is a mattress.

Last Tuesday two young women sat on the roof of the hospital block for 11 hours.

C for caution

PEKING yesterday passed up the chance of presiding over the United Nations Security Council next month when it takes its place in the world body. It told the UN yesterday that it wished to be listed under the letter "C" (People's Republic of China) rather than the letter "P" (People's Republic of China) which would have allowed it to take over the presidency from today under the system of alphabetical rotation. Nicaragua's current presidency expired at midnight.

TUC summons

THE FIRST two unions to be called before the TUC for refusing to remove themselves from the provisional register of trade unions will see the TUC's "inner cabinet" in the House of Commons today. They are the National Union of Seamen and the National Graphical Association.

PMs meet

MRS GANDHI and Mr Heath spent the weekend in talks at Chequers. The main topic is thought to have been the situation in East Pakistan and Britain's desire to see a UN team of observers on the Indian border.

Low notes

SOFT MUSIC on Radio 2 will be relayed to 50 dogs, six geese, five cats, three ducks, two donkeys, and a roe deer in the RSPCA animal centre at Chobham, Surrey, on November 5 to help to prevent their being frightened by fireworks.



Yard in IRA check after tower blast

By PETER HARVEY

Police, led by the Special Branch and Scotland Yard, joined with the security services last night in a nationwide search for the bombers of the Post Office tower in London. They concentrated their immediate attention on IRA elements, but they did not rule out that some other group—totally unconnected with the Irish problem—had been behind the blast.

The bomb—believed to have been about 10 pounds of gelignite triggered by a timing device—severely damaged three floors of the 620-ft tower.

The bomb had been left in a women's lavatory in the public viewing gallery on the 31st floor. The explosion hurled tons of debris—metal girders, concrete and glass—hundreds of feet. Some of it smashed into other buildings and parked cars. Telephone relay equipment on the tower's summit was damaged, and engineers worked for five hours to restore lines to the Continent.

The explosion took place at about 5 a.m. A few hours later the gallery would have been crowded with sightseers. The Home Secretary was in touch with Sir John Waldron, Metropolitan Police Commissioner, soon after the explosion. Mr Maudling was given a preliminary report last night, and he will be fully briefed again this morning as more information comes in.

Police are working on the theory that the bomb was hidden in the gallery lavatory some time before 9.30 p.m. on Saturday, when the tower is closed to the public. At about 9 p.m. the police and tower officials received a warning that a bomb had been planted in the building. A Post Office spokesman said: "A woman dialled 100, told the operator, 'a bomb has been planted in the Post Office tower', and then she rang off."

The call was made from a public box in a fairly large area served by the Purley, Surrey, exchange.

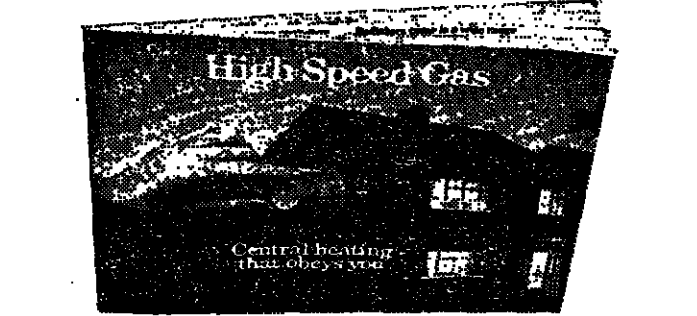
The search was carried out by police and Post Office officials. Post Office men searched the 31st and 32nd floors, found nothing, and gave the all clear. The gallery therefore had been closed to the public some time before 9.30 p.m. It was not reopened that night. How the bomb escaped the searches is another puzzle.

The Post Office said the tower had received a number of bomb hoax calls in recent weeks. Each time there had been a thorough search. Contingency plans drawn up by Scotland Yard and the security services earlier this year, after a spate of bomb attacks, were put into action last night. The plans include:

The microwave towers are believed to be among the sites now under guard. Security officials leading the investigation are aware that Post Office buildings are a traditional target for the IRA, and they fear that other points in the national communication network may be attacked.

Another picture, page 8; Tremor in the towers, page 13

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Toothpaste gets a brush-off

By ANTHONY TUCKER, Science Correspondent

In spite of a century of technical advance, nothing has been achieved in preventing dental disease, and people's teeth are getting steadily worse. This situation, surveyed in the latest issue of "World Medicine," is being reinforced by myths that have "grown up round dental science" and which are "thickest in the field of brushes and pastes": a soft toothbrush, the survey says, is still one of the best means of cleaning adult teeth, and recent work at the Eastman Dental Clinic shows that children who brush their teeth three times a day suffer more tooth decay than those who brush seldom or not at all.

According to the Danish authority, Professor H. Eggers Lura, "the recommenders of toothpaste have never tried to make control experiments of mouth cleansing solely with cold, oxygenated water in contrast to the dirty, greasy, glycerine- and sugar-containing paste ingredients" which are sold over the counter. "There are several examples where these tooth pastes have had a caries-promoting effect," he says—a point emphasised by other dental specialists, who say that belief in toothpastes rests on the propagation of a damaging myth. All you need, in fact, is a soft brush and clean water.

The dental profession's preventive advice—to stop eating sugar, and avoid soft foods—is not likely to be followed by twentieth century urban man. But the damaging characteristic of processed sugar has been identified: it is, according to workers at Melbourne University, the absence of the trace ingredient, calcium sucrose phosphate, which occurs in natural sugar but is eliminated during processing. The notion of putting back something that was there initially is, according to "World Medicine," now being promoted on the basis of its value as a new "dental food additive."

In the triumph of myths and promotion over genuine preventive research, the dental profession itself is blamed by some authorities. Professor Albert Schatz, who isolated streptomycin, scorns the long-established bacterial acid theory of tooth decay, and is mordantly critical of the lack of research. "The main reason there has been so little real progress is the continuous effort to avoid controversy," he says. "Free and open discussion has been avoided and, at times, such discussion has been suppressed." Embracing the nutritional theory of essential trace elements in the prevention of caries, he says that the theory has resulted in nothing of any consequence being achieved during this century in dental preventive medicine.

OVERSEAS NEWS

Nixon and Fulbright differ over means of maintaining aid

From ADAM RAPHAEL: Washington, October 31

Senator Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has summoned members to a special meeting tomorrow to discuss what can be salvaged from the wreckage of America's foreign aid programme.

President Nixon meanwhile, deeply concerned at the implications the Senate action has for his foreign policy objectives, has decided to launch a campaign in favour of an emergency financing resolution to extend the entire programme beyond November 15 until new legislation can be approved.

New Delhi planners worried

From INDER MALHOTRA

Bombay, October 31

There can be no mistaking the nervousness among India's economic policymakers and financial experts over the possibility of a sudden cessation of American aid.

The United States has been the biggest single source of aid and the Indian economy has become rather like a patient which can perhaps walk on his own but is afraid of discarding his crutches. This is perhaps why some Indian observers believe that a stoppage of aid would be a good thing for India in spite of the dislocation that would ensue.

This view may not be fully shared by the Government which has always taken two opposed standpoints on aid. It has deplored it in principle but has also insisted that the rich countries are under an obligation to help the Third World they have exploited for so long.

A large part of America's aid to India is made up of food. Having reaped bumper harvests for four years running, India can afford to do without this now. American cash is used to pay for imports of machinery for industrial development.

Deferment
The foreign exchange position is not as bad as it used to be and there are no massive industrial projects dependent on a continuance of American assistance. India will, however, have to ask for deferment of the repayment of American loans.

Our Madrid Correspondent adds: The Spanish Government is not unduly worried by the US Senate's surprise decision. Only \$12 million is directly involved and even this may continue to be granted to Spain as it was part of the terms of the five-year bilateral pact signed last year for the renewed lease of military bases.

Other aid to Spain is not likely to be affected. The value is not known, as it comes in the form of so-called "obsolete" military and naval equipment, undervalued by both Governments and delivered at a fraction of its original cost.

Spanish and American officials are meeting in Madrid later this week to discuss the implications of the Senate vote.

Havana visit

Five Soviet ships — two submarine chasers, two submarines and a tanker — arrived in Havana yesterday for a 10-day visit.

Singapore, October 31

Ships of the British, Australian, and New Zealand navies sailed past Singapore in final salute today to mark the end of the Royal Navy's Far East command at midnight tonight.

Far East command stretched from East Africa to the Pacific, and from Nepal to Australia. It has been in existence for more than 150 years.

The command is to be replaced in the Singapore-Malaysia area by a 7,000-strong combined British, Australian, and New Zealand force which includes an infantry brigade with a battalion from each of the three countries.

Britain's last overall C-in-C in the Far East, Air Chief Marshal, Sir Brian Burnett,

Sailors say farewell to Singapore

look the salute today from the bridge of the fleet auxiliary ship, Stromness, as 16 warships and supply vessels sailed past.

The C-in-C of the British Fleet based in Britain will assume responsibility for all British warships east of the Cape of Good Hope from midnight. The lowering of the flag of the commander Far East fleet, Rear Admiral J. A. R. Troup, will end a command dating from 1816, and broken only during the Japanese occupation of Singapore in the Second World War.

Today's review was led by

the British guided missile destroyer, Glamorgan. The ships included the commando carrier, Albion, the Australian destroyer, Derwent, and the New Zealand frigate, Otago. They steamed in line — astern through the Singapore Strait, their decks lined by crews in tropical rig.

The warships were followed by six British auxiliary ships manned by Merchant Navy crews. Twenty Gannet, Buccaneer, and Sea Viper planes, and 30 helicopters flew over Singapore in a farewell salute before returning to their

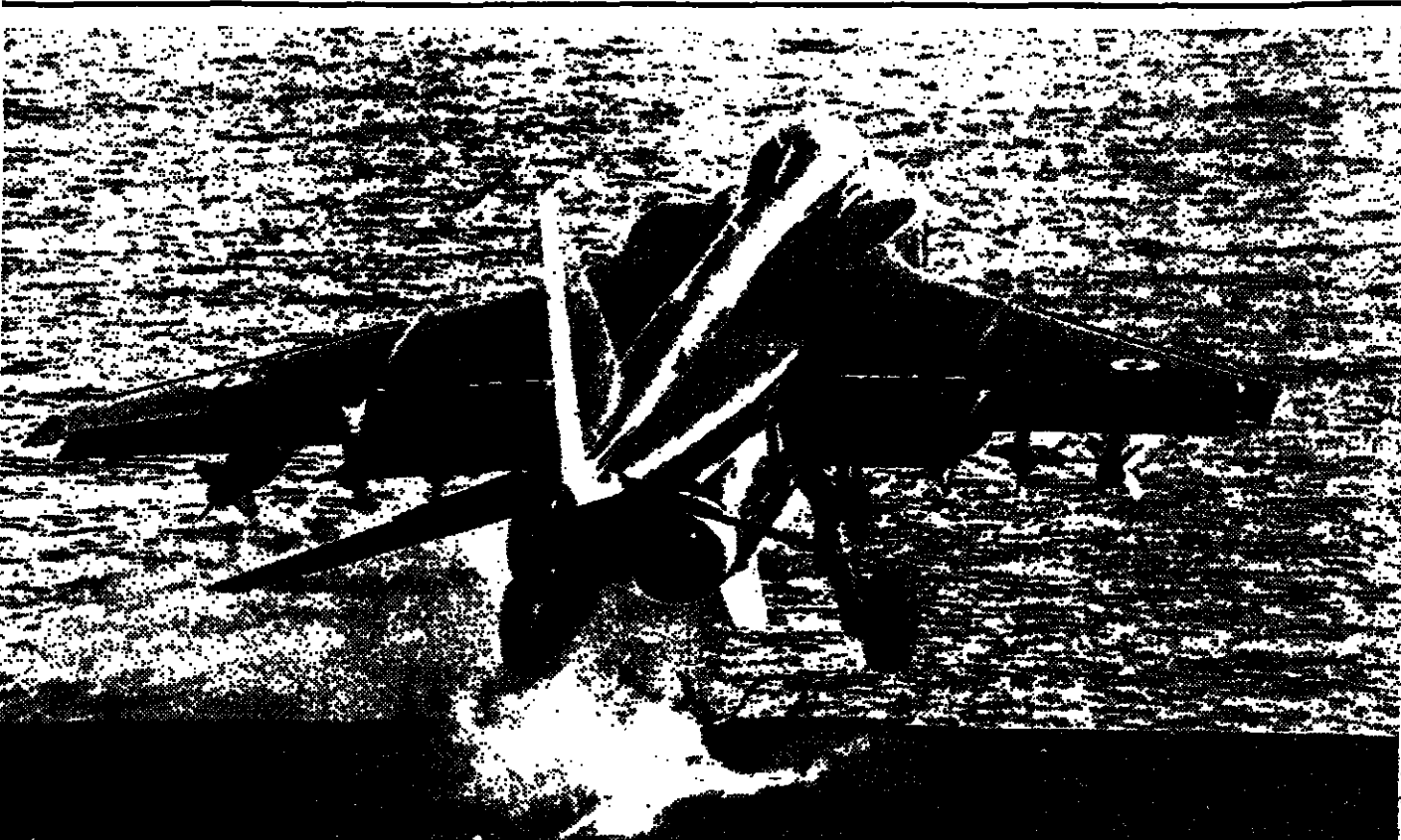
ships, including the carrier, Eagle, which is lying off Southern Malaysia. The new defence arrangement for the Singapore-Malaysia area, signed early this year, will include a squadron of British helicopters and some Nimrod maritime reconnaissance aircraft. Australian Mirage fighters, and a few ships.

The British withdrawal, first announced nearly four years ago, has meant the reduction of British forces to the 3,000 who will remain at the end of this year. Total strength of the combined

Australian, New Zealand, British forces will be seven thousand.

Meanwhile 14 for are reported to have ordered out of the following police missions into a drugs party. The Straits Times said expulsion orders issued after a farewell for four BAF airmen in the area in the military withdrawal.

The newspaper Britons, Australians, West Indians, in women and teenagers were among those 4 out. — Reuters and UP



Supersonic Jaguar M05, the aircraft carrier-borne version of the British Aircraft Corporation, Preston, and Breguet Aviation, Toulouse. She is taking off from the flight deck of Clemenceau during seagoing trials. Four hundred aircraft have been ordered for the British and French forces

Woman in Swiss poll win

Zurich, October 31

Mrs Elizabeth Blunschy, aged 49, a lawyer from the Alpine town of Schwyz, became the first woman to win a seat in the Swiss Parliament today, in the country's first general election open to women voters.

She was elected to the Lower House in a canton, also called Schwyz, in which she was unable to vote for her colleague in the Upper House. The Swiss federal system makes members of the Upper House representatives of their cantons, and the Schwyz men have not yet approved women's suffrage in cantonal affairs.

About 260 candidates were women, and most of them promised to campaign for greater equality of job opportunities, particularly in federal Government, if they won office. But they were not expected to gain more than about 10 seats.

Women made up more than half the 3,800,000 registered electors entitled to choose 200 deputies for the Lower House from a list of more than 1,600 candidates. Most of the country's 25 cantons were also voting for the 44 members of the Upper House.

A February referendum granted women the right to vote in federal elections, but there were few special campaigns to woo their votes and they were expected to side with their menfolk's political views.

The Communists assured their place as the strongest party in the canton of Geneva, according to provisional results. — UPI and Reuters.

US-Soviet 'hot line' on Mars

From MARVIN MILES: Pasadena, October 31

A scientific "hot line" is being installed between the jet propulsion laboratory here, home of the Mariner spacecraft, and Moscow to exchange data returned in the two nations' Mars explorations.

The Telex system will carry teletype messages both ways in an effort to ensure correlation of information from three satellites now nearing Mars. America's Mariner 9 and Soviet vehicles, Mars 2 and 3, Mariner is expected to enter a Mars orbit a week on Sunday, with the other two probably following within a few days.

Coordination of data would permit concentration on any phenomena spotted by any one of the three spacecraft. Mariner 9 is expected to orbit Mars for 90 days of primary exploration, and then continue its studies to a lesser degree for another nine months.

Objectives of the two Russian spacecraft, each weighing about 10 times more than the US craft of 1,000lb, have not

Strikers may be drafted

From our Correspondent

Madrid, October 31

Bus drivers, whose weekend strike has crippled public transport in Barcelona, may be drafted to the army and face military discipline if they fail to return to work on Tuesday, sources said.

The bus strike started yesterday morning, after a general strike called for Friday by the outlawed Marxist Workers' Commission failed to materialise. Spanish opposition workers had demanded a general stoppage in sympathy with the 24,000 strikers at the Seat car factory, who have been out for two weeks.

More than six hundred Barcelona buses remained in their garages on Saturday, but the army organised a skeleton service today, employing civilian drivers. Tomorrow is All Saints Day, a national holiday, so the transport problem will not become acute until Tuesday.

The Government last threatened to conscript strikers a year ago, a move that caused workers on Madrid's underground system to resume operations within 24 hours.

The Barcelona strike is said to be subversive by the mayor and the provincial head of the State-run trade union organisation, the Sindicatos. Many Spanish workers demand the right to form their own independent trade union and refuse to accept the State-controlled system.

Chile in prospect

Washington, October 31

The Cuban Prime Minister, Dr Castro, may visit Chile in the next few weeks, President Allende said in a television interview shown here today.

In an interview from Chile shown throughout the United States Dr Allende told a questioner: "Fidel Castro will come when I tell him we are ready to

receive him and when he has sufficient time to come. I think he will come within the next 20 days."

Dr Castro was invited to visit Chile nearly a year ago, but Dr Allende's statement was the most authoritative pointer to the date of the visit. Dr Allende said the visit would strengthen the bonds between the people of Cuba and Chile. — Reuters.

Kashmir border violation

From INDER MALHOTRA

Bombay, October 31

Tension on the India-Pakistan border mounted over the weekend with two Pakistani aircraft violating Indian airspace over the Kashmir and Pakistani artillery fired low-flying heli which New Delhi insists clearly on the Indian side border.

The Defence Ministry today that from October 26, Pakistani forces had violated the 1949 Line of Control. All of the incidents have been reported to UN observers have been stationed along line.

Protest

The Indian Foreign Office protested to Islamabad the latest incidents and an exchange of fire in minutes in the Chamb sector. This area, with the French border, which India tried in 1965 but later set to Pakistan under the Tashkent Declaration, to be the centres of provocation in the western sector. On the eastern frontier, has been alive ever since eruption in Bangla Desh. The Pakistani concentration on Tripura capital, Agartala, is so close to the border as to be range of Pakistani artillery.

Meanwhile, the Government announced Chandigarh that it had snatched a Pakistani spy ring which infiltrated into the border to organise subversive activities. The Punjab government disclosed that it had arrested Pakistani spies, some of the air base at Agra and at Chakrata near the Chinese border.

Indian observers have with interest and not a satisfaction that Pak denied the Russian air Air-Marshall Koutakhov, flight facilities while travel to India yesterday for a visit. The air-marshall took circuitous route.

Warning

The Indian Defence Minister, Mr Ram, sounded an alarm to Pakistan to "Let it be understood that if we are attacked and security is threatened, we fight back," he said in central Indian town Neemuch.

Mr Ram said he would like to create a war psychosis in the country, but there was denying the fact that India today facing external danger.

His warning followed Government's first admission that Indian troops had to several border areas in the past month. The Government had earlier maintained that only its paramilitary border security forces had been involved in the border clash.

TELEVISION

ANOTHER TV wallow amid the forgotten tribes of forgotten South America — "Horizon" on the Yano-mamo Indians, at 9.20, BBC-2. Willy Lard, caddy as ever, in Mexico trouble ("The Troubleshooters", BBC-1 at 9.20). A promising little boxing drama "Psychological Warfare" by Cyril Bolton (BBC-2 at 10.10).

BBC-1
9.38-11.55 a.m. Schools, Colleges: 9.38 Discovering Science: 10.0 Merry-go-round: 10.25-10.45 People of Many Lands: 11.0 British Social History: 11.25 Drama. 12 noon Hardy Heating Co Ltd: Cost Analysis. 1.30 On the Farm: Watch with Mother. 1.45 News. Colleges: 2.5 Science All Around: 2.58 Going to Work: 2.58 History 1917-1971: 3.13 Science Extra — Physics: 3.35 Twentieth-Century Focus. 4.10 Design Education. 4.35 Adventures of Parsley. 4.40 Jackanory. 4.55 Blue Peter. 5.30 Witch's Daughter. 5.44 Magic Roundabout. 5.50 News. 6.0 London This Week. 6.20 Entertaining with Kerr. 6.45 Ask the Family. 7.5 Z Cars: Contact Man, part 1. 7.50 Now, Take my Wife. 8.0 Panorama: The Status of Jerusalem. 9.0 News. 9.20 The Troubleshooters: with

ITV

LONDON (Thames)

10.20 a.m. — 12 noon Schools: 10.20 Drama: 11.0 Seeing and Doing: 11.18 Picture Box: 11.35 It's Fun to Read: 11.50 Primary French. 1.40-2.32 p.m. Schools: 1.40 Finding Out: 2.0 Captured Years: 2.22 My World. 2.33 This Week: Left for Dead. 3.0 Country Visit. 3.10 Judo. 4.00 Adventures of Rupert Bear. 4.25 Tea Break. 4.55 Lost in Space. 5.50 News. 6.0 Today. 6.20 Crossroads. 6.40 David Nixon's Magic Box. 7.30 Coronation Street. 8.0 World in Action. 8.30 Lollipop Loves Mr Mole. 9.0 Rivals of Sherlock Holmes: John Fraser in "Madame Sara". 10.0 News. 10.30 X Film: "The Beast from 20,000 Fathoms" with Paul Christian, Paula Raymond. 11.55 Don't You Believe It: Ilyd Harrington, "New Statesman".

BBC-2
11.0-11.25 a.m. Play School: Useful Box Day. 7.10 Dressmaking. 7.30 News. 8.0 The Best of High Chaparral. 8.50 Call My Bluff. 9.20 Horizon: The Fierce People of South American Indians. 10.10 Thirteenth Theatre: "Psychological Warfare" by Cyril Bolton. 10.40 News. 10.45 Late Night Line-up.

CHANNEL

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WEST & WALES (HTV)

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RADIO

RADIO 4 330 m.; VHF

6.25 a.m. News. 6.27 Farming Week. 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.50 Regional News. 7.0 Today. 7.10 Today's Papers. 7.15 Thought for the Day. 7.20 News. 7.25 Today's Papers. 7.30 Today's Papers. 7.35 Today's Papers. 7.40 Today's Papers. 7.45 Today's Papers. 7.50 Today's Papers. 7.55 Today's Papers. 8.0 Today's Papers. 8.05 Today's Papers. 8.10 Today's Papers. 8.15 Today's Papers. 8.20 Today's Papers. 8.25 Today's Papers. 8.30 Today's Papers. 8.35 Today's Papers. 8.40 Today's Papers. 8.45 Today's Papers. 8.50 Today's Papers. 8.55 Today's Papers. 9.0 Today's Papers. 9.05 Today's Papers. 9.10 Today's Papers. 9.15 Today's Papers. 9.20 Today's Papers. 9.25 Today's Papers. 9.30 Today's Papers. 9.35 Today's Papers. 9.40 Today's Papers. 9.45 Today's Papers. 9.50 Today's Papers. 9.55 Today's Papers. 10.0 Today's Papers. 10.05 Today's Papers. 10.10 Today's Papers. 10.15 Today's Papers. 10.20 Today's Papers. 10.25 Today's Papers. 10.30 Today's Papers. 10.35 Today's Papers. 10.40 Today's Papers. 10.45 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Death jump was 'not fault of police'

From STANLEY UYS : Cape Town, October 31

While public clamour for a judicial inquiry into the death of an Indian political detainee, Ahmed Timol, aged 27, mounted this weekend, two senior police officers have given their version of what happened when Timol jumped from the floor of police headquarters in Johannesburg on Tuesday.

The officers' version is published in a pro-Government newspaper, "Rapport," today. It says no comment could be made from official sources on Timol's alleged suicide, which has been set up by men who have broken away from both ZANU and the rival Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU).

Frolizi was launched by Shelton Sijwela, a self-styled Castro revolutionary at a press conference arranged in Lusaka by officials of the Zambian Government. Zambia has encouraged the birth of the new organisation in an attempt to bring about a semblance of unity after several years of embarrassing squabbles between ZANU and ZAPU.

But today's ZANU meeting was further evidence that the bulk of the Rhodesian African nationalists remain divided in spite of the formation of Frolizi. Before the police intervened ZANU leaders accused Frolizi of being supported by men who have also denounced the new organisation.

Efforts to discredit Frolizi are based on the fact that it draws most of its support from a single tribe. It was mainly Mashona from ZAPU and ZANU who combined to form the movement. Although the Zambian Government and the OAU's liberation committee in Dar-es-Salaam were apparently anxious for a united front to be established, they have so far withheld official recognition from Frolizi to see whether it can hold together.

On the domestic Zambian political scene, the Government has belatedly registered the opposition United Progressive Party formed two months ago by Simon Kapwepwe, a former Vice-President.

It may be that the Government now feels that the UPP, which lost momentum after more than 100 of its leaders were arrested a month ago, no longer provides a threat to President Kaunda's United National Independence Party. UNIP is expected to win the local elections in eight days' time with a safe margin.

Mr Robin James, a former Rhodesian Front MP, who was sacked from the party for his extreme public statements, is also understood to be involved.



Bolivia's Indian peasants, whose interests are linked in the Popular Front Government to the MNR, the country's main political party

Peasant party in cul-de-sac

By MICHAEL ELMER

AYMAR, the language of the million Indians who live in Bolivia's northern highlands, is a beautiful tongue capable of expressing fine shades of meaning with great verbal economy. To sum up the present political situation as it affects the Indian masses an Aymara peasant evidently resorted to the term, "walkispaya" — although it is exceedingly doubtful, things may perhaps just work out.

The interest of the Indian peasants is closely bound up with the position of the MNR, Bolivia's major political party, within President Banzer's Nationalist Popular Front Government which has now been in power for two months. It is now beginning to look as if the coming to power of the MNR along with the Banzer military and the Bolivian Socialist Falange (FSB) was a considerable tactical error. Last week's resignation of Commander of the Armed Forces General Iriarte, a prominent MNR supporter, suggests that a number of party members are now having second thoughts.

The reasons for the MNR's participation lie in the widespread anxiety of the latter days of the Torres Government when the MNR and the FSB were the only political parties subjected to any serious persecution, and the mistaken belief that once in power the MNR could rapidly outmanoeuvre the army.

The Torres period was also a time of increasing political polarisation between Left and Right which much reduced the appeal of the kind of centre position traditionally taken up by the MNR. Instead of basing itself on its massive potential trade union and peasant support the party opted to play the game almost completely in terms of elitist La Paz politics

and hence decided to cooperate with the Banzer-FSB plot at a comparatively late stage. The Banzer military and the FSB are natural allies not only in ideology and pattern of class support, but also tend to draw their backing predominantly from the Eastern lowlands. The MNR in contrast derives most of its following from highland Bolivia, has a strong antimilitarist tradition, and is the customary opponent of the FSB which was the party of the landowners opposed to the agrarian reforms brought in by the MNR after its successful revolution in 1942.

Certainly the recent reference by Dr Paz, the MNR leader, to the FSB's "adequate" position hardly betokens warm cooperation. For most of the time since the August coup which brought Banzer to power, first place has been given to consolidating the regime's power by widespread repressive action directed at sections of the student movement, Church, and trade unions including some MNR militants. This harshness has already brought calls from the MNR for a withdrawal from the Government.

The universities are still closed and will probably remain so officially until March though some classes are continuing clandestinely. A number of students have lately been leaving the country, now mostly for Peru, as restrictions have been placed on travel to Chile where most at first went. Besides the initial crackdown on those sectors of the Church which had supported Torres, police activities have been extended to invitations and speeches of priests and members of the hierarchy hitherto regarded as politically neutral.

Strong protests were recently made in La Paz by Bishops Lopez de Lama and Esquivel after unauthorised house searches, and in the diocese of Cochabamba the local clergy almost recalled Bishop Gutierrez from the Rome Synod to deal with the situation after several similar episodes.

However this situation has now cooled considerably thanks to Government assurances that it will in future respect Church property and in particular the right of asylum. Foreign relations show a pro-American and pro-Brazilian movement. Bolivia voted for the American resolution on Taiwan in the UN and the Banzer Government is likely to cooperate with the Brazilian anti-Communist aim of maintaining firm ideological frontiers. Interestingly General Zenteno, the new chief of staff, is well known for pro-Brazilian views.

In general it is the east which will benefit from close cooperation with the Brazilians rather than the highlands where the bulk of the population lives, and such cooperation has always been the subject of considerable suspicion on the part of the MNR which fears Brazilian economic penetration under the guise of co-development. It is noteworthy that President Banzer's Cabinet has a strong eastern complexion.

On the western frontier President Banzer has already said that relations with Chile will depend largely on how cooperative that country is prepared to be in helping solve the problem of Bolivia's landlocked state. This means a period of cool relations.

On the economic side US business activities are

Kaunda's police break up ZANU meeting

From our Correspondent : Lusaka, October 31

Zambian police today broke up a meeting of supporters of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) which was being held here to denounce the formation of a new Rhodesian African nationalist organisation. About 100 Rhodesian African exiles were present at the meeting and no official reason was given for its dispersal.

The ZANU supporters had gathered to attack the recently formed Front for the Liberation of Zimbabwe (Frolizi) which has been set up by men who have broken away from both ZANU and the rival Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU).

Frolizi was launched by Shelton Sijwela, a self-styled Castro revolutionary at a press conference arranged in Lusaka by officials of the Zambian Government. Zambia has encouraged the birth of the new organisation in an attempt to bring about a semblance of unity after several years of embarrassing squabbles between ZANU and ZAPU.

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'Sell-out' threat to Smith

From PETER NIESEWAND

Salisbury, October 31

Extreme right wingers, fearful of an independence settlement with Britain, are working secretly to form a strong alternative to Mr Ian Smith's Administration. I understand that the dissidents include members of the ruling Rhodesian Front party, who are remaining within the organisation for now to "fight from within" and to keep themselves informed of Mr Smith's plans.

The situation is similar to that which led to the creation of the Rhodesian Front. The Front was formed out of a conglomerate of splinter groups, few of them effective individually, which feared that the white man was being sold out, and which shelved their differences because of this.

Fears of a "sell-out" are again being expressed by some of the Front's hard liners — and this time, they are aimed at Mr Smith.

The first indication of the existence of the loosely-knit group came last week when Mr Jack Whiting, vice-president of the far right Republican Alliance, resigned to assist in the "reorganisation of conservative opinion." Mr Whiting himself is an unimpressive political figure, but his new bedfellows are understood to include some Rhodesian Front Members of Parliament.

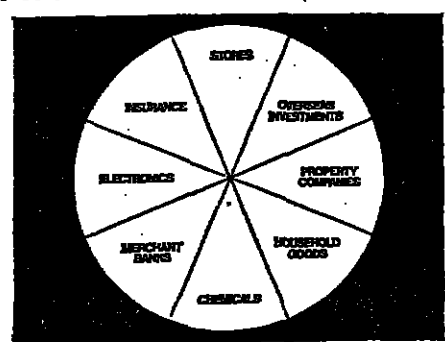
Mr Robin James, a former Rhodesian Front MP, who was sacked from the party for his extreme public statements, is also understood to be involved.

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How the Stockbuilder Plan works



1 Save regularly. You set aside a monthly sum by Banker's Order. This can be for as much as you like, but not less than £5.



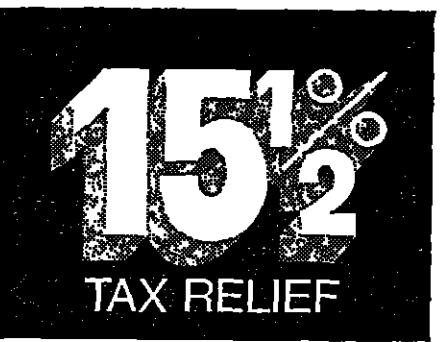
2 An investment. This buys units in a special new unit trust, giving you a stake in the stock market—one of the best ways to combat inflation.

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6 Cash in. You can take your money whenever you want*, so you're always ready to meet an emergency—or an opportunity.

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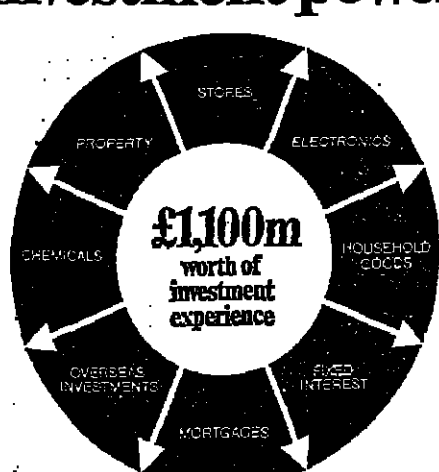
Unlike other unit-linked savings plans, Stockbuilder doesn't commit you to a specific period. You can save for as long, or as short a time as you like. Yet Stockbuilder still gives you the vital tax and capital-growth advantages of long-term contractual saving. These are explained in the booklet.

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*You can cash in your units any time after the first six months—but remember that Stockbuilder is essentially a long-term method of investment, also that unit prices can go down as well as up.

HOME NEWS

Secrets Act agging ress—TUC

BY OUR LABOUR STAFF

The TUC today criticises the misuse of the "Confidentiality" marking on Government documents and says departments should be more selective in their use. The criticism is made in evidence to the Franks Committee which is considering the Official Secrets Act. The TUC argues that the Government should not have the power to take proceedings except national security is at stake.

It believes that Section 2 of the Act, which makes it illegal to pass on confidential information to a person not authorised to receive it, is too wide. The scope of this relates not only to information which might be of national security but to information which a department cares to keep confidential.

TUC argues that, while of particular concern to servants and journalists, the Act in other industries receives confidential information as do trade union officials in the course of work.

The TUC dwells on the difficulties faced by lists. It says that a list is placed on the ground of dissemination of information not only on security but also on much information which comes "leaks" from Government departments. Newspapers have been in unnecessarily difficult positions over the Act. One drop the memoirs of a man because, it was said, lawful communication of information would have been from him as an officer.

There was the allegation that the former proprietor of the Mirror had been prevented from publishing information about attacks on patients at Broadmoor.

TUC does not dispute that governments should have

A 5p loss on work

Twenty-five mentally handicapped people at an Isle of Wight County Council training centre are paying more for their weekly lunches than they receive in wages. The 25—who are entitled to earn up to £12 before any deduction is made from their state disability benefit—are paid 55p a week. The lunches cost 60p a week.

They work an official 32-hour week at the Medina Training Centre, Newport, on contract work for three local firms. The work involves making boxes for cigarette lighters, packing Christmas greeting tags, and wrapping silver paper on wire frames for weather balloons.

Staff at the centre estimate that the output of the patients—aged from 16 to 50—is about a quarter of that of normal workers. Greeting card packers on the island earn about £12 a week, so the patients could be receiving about £3 a week if paid at ordinary commercial rates.

The pay system has existed since soon after the centre opened about three years ago. The Rev Derek Stirman, vice-chairman of the Isle of Wight Association for Mental Health said yesterday: "There can be no possible excuse for this exploitation, those who have worked there for a long time have, in effect, been robbed of hundreds of pounds. I only found out about these payments when I toured the centre. The staff made it clear to me they were not happy about the payments."

The three firms involved, J. Arthur Dixon, Ronson Ltd. and Plessey Radar, all said that they paid the normal contract rates for the jobs and had no say in how much was handed over by the county council to the patients.

A spokesman for one firm said: "We did not know what was being paid to these people. We give the council a contract and they fulfil it."

Miss Audrey Campbell, the island's recently-appointed Director of Social Services, said: "I inherited the system, I did not devise it." She said that new estimates were being drawn up to put before the social services committee in December.

Recruiting 1,200 for Brussels

The Civil Service is preparing to recruit an élite corps of 1,200 who will be Britain's first bureaucrats at Brussels.

For months before the vote on entry, the Civil Service has been looking for recruits of the highest quality.

Its main recruiting ground is the Diplomatic Service, which has traditionally taken some of the best brains from Oxford and Cambridge. But the talent spotters will also be going to other universities, into industry, and to trade union officials.

Those chosen will have to be able to speak French, German, Italian, or Dutch.

The Diplomatic Language School in London is preparing special language courses, and officials from the College of European Institutions are going to Italy next week to discuss the training needed for the new "Eurocrats."

Crucial age of fatness

Seven is a crucial age for children likely to become "Billy Bunters," a survey of more than 12,000 pupils in the Leicester area says. In the survey, in the "Practitioner," obesity was found mainly in children over seven whose parents had low incomes. It was nearly twice as prevalent in girls as boys.

The report suggests that an important time to advise parents about diet is while children are at junior school. Parents' ignorance about balanced diet is "probably the most important reason" for obesity. The report says that there is no evidence that physiological imbalance is a major factor.

The survey, made over a seven-year period, examined children aged between four and 19.

British standard time is gone and the Palace pier at Brighton, under threat of demolition, may follow it, but the sun is still with us and this lone bather took full advantage yesterday

Spastic screening idea puzzles specialists

By MALCOLM STUART

Child health specialists were puzzled yesterday by a report issued by the Spastics Society calling for the screening of newborn babies to detect brain damage. The paediatricians claim that very few babies in danger miss being placed on the "at risk" register.

They also question the claim made in the report that mothers from low social grouping are more likely to have spastic children. One doctor said yesterday: "An apparently higher proportion of afflicted children born to poorer families is almost certainly because they have more children."

The Spastics Society report—compiled by its director, Mr James Loring—demands a

"nation-wide and skilled early-warning service" to diagnose spastic children in time to prevent gross handicap. "Initially, early detection can depend very much on a simple 15-minute screening test made before the baby is seven days old," says Mr Loring. "This test should be given to every child as standard procedure, since symptoms of brain dysfunction often disappear after those first few days of life, only to reappear at a later date."

The consultant paediatrician at one of the country's leading maternity hospitals said yesterday: "All doctors are really very much on the look-out for any danger signs in babies these days. The tests that Mr

Loring has in mind are always carried out where children are born in hospitals and I would consider it rare for a general practitioner not to do so after a home delivery. In addition, there is regular observation at clinics to which almost all children go. The 'at risk' register is intended for this very purpose."

He added: "Nobody really knows what causes cerebral palsy, the brain damage that produces spastic children. And of course there is no cure as such. One can only hope to educate the child to find alternate means to overcome its afflictions. This is where the real need lies and in this direction, of course, James Loring and his society are doing a marvellous job."

England qualify at chess

By our Chess Correspondent

The English chess team snatched a dramatic 9-7 win in their European Championship qualifying match against Holland yesterday with virtually the last pawn move of the final game to finish. Robert Wade, the 1970 British champion, had a lost position against Langeveg when the Dutchman's pawn reached the seventh row, and the Dutch team appeared to be heading for a tie and a replay in Holland next year.

Then Wade conjured up a counter-attack based on the slightly vulnerable position of his opponent's king. Russia, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Spain, and Poland have also reached next year's final. England beat Holland 11-8 in the full 10 board match which included junior and women players.



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PACKETS CARRY A GOVERNMENT HEALTH WARNING

Speedy letters deliveries claim doubted

By VICTOR KEEGAN, Industrial Correspondent

The Post Office's claim that 94 per cent of first class mail is delivered on the weekday after posting, is expected to be refuted when the results of an independent inquiry are published shortly.

Preliminary findings of the survey, carried out by the Post Office Users' National Council, indicate that the

ETU in row on Act

A stormy half hour was spent at the opening of yesterday's session of the Electric and Plumbing Trades Union delegate conference at Blackpool arguing about procedure for discussing the Industrial Relations Act.

It ended with Mr Frank Chapple, the general secretary, saying: "Attempts are made year after year to discredit people when there is no need."

Mr Ben Bleach, London Press Branch, was accused of "disruptive tactics" when he suggested that, in view of the time factor, all matters excepting the Act should be referred to the executive. But the conference supported Mr Chapple by defeating Mr Bleach's proposal.

The union executive wants to remain on the provisional register set up under the Act and some left-wing delegates fear attempts will be made to bypass this subject. Mr Chapple assured delegates this would not be done.

Attempts to reverse union policy supporting a prices and incomes policy, while opposing a wage freeze or mandatory wage settlements, were heavily defeated.

Delegates called for a government control of prices.

Mr Jim Atkinson, London, urging "no truck with a prices and incomes policy," said: "The Labour Government carried out a confidence trick on the working class, supported by the executive of this union. Let's get a government that controls prices, rents, and profits and then comes to the workers about wages."

Mr Chapple called Mr Atkinson's statement "outrageous." He said the union had not always supported the Labour Government.

Delegates overwhelmingly supported an executive motion on productivity bargaining.

It sought to continue to negotiate productivity deals, provided they protected employment prospects; gave the workers a share in the benefits; enlarged the scope of workers' participation in management decision-making; and moved towards shorter hours.

The conference continues today.

Forecast is: Getting better

By Dennis Barker

SHORT-TERM rain forecasts—which account for a high proportion of errors in weather forecasting—are likely to be greatly improved from the end of next year.

The new computer capable of between 10 and 20 million calculations a second will be working at the Meteorological Office at Bracknell, Berkshire.

Rain forecasting suffers at present because it can be based only on observations at a limited number of points. Under the new system, observations taken at 25-mile intervals over the whole of Europe will be fed into the computer, which will do 10,000 million sums in an hour and come up

with an accurate forecast for 36 hours ahead.

The new computer was delivered to Bracknell by IBM last week, and is now being installed. Ironing out the bugs will probably take until the new year, and the new system of forecasting should come into operation before the end of 1972.

Alongside the plan to improve the 36-hour forecasts goes a more ambitious campaign to get a better forecasting system for up to five or six days ahead. This will be based on some information coming from satellites—par-

ticularly on temperatures—as well as from shipping.

Information will come from a "model" covering the entire northern hemisphere. Dr John Mason, director-general of the Meteorological Office, said yesterday: "At the moment we cannot hope to get beyond two days or three days if the weather is fairly settled. We shall now have the computer to do the calculations on an experimental basis during the next year. If we are successful, then we shall issue it to the public—optimistically, during the next two years."

Monthly forecasts are not likely to be improved by the computer, because mathematical methods of forecasting are not so effective here. To make such forecasts reliable, it would be necessary to take soundings in the southern as well as northern hemispheres—and the southern hemisphere is mainly ocean.

"Weather forecasting is the biggest scientific problem of the lot as far as computers are concerned," Dr Mason said. "The problem is not so much with the computer, it is the intellectual problem of building a sufficiently complex physical model of information to feed into it."

Today's forecast, back page



THE PRIME MINISTER, wearing the robes of a Doctor of Technology, being congratulated by the Leader of the Opposition, who had conferred the honorary degree on him on Saturday at Bradford University, of which Mr Wilson is Chancellor. Mr Heath, who later opened a £1 million civil engineering building, was heckled by protesting students. An egg thrown at him hit the ground and splashed his trousers. Mr Tom Torney, Labour MP for Bradford South, boycotted the degree ceremony. "To show my disgust of the Tory Government"

Wilson warns the rebels

Mr Harold Wilson, speaking at a Labour Party reception at Huddersfield on Saturday, warned Labour pro-Market rebels that they must now toe the party line. He said:

"I do not intend tonight to comment at length on the vote last Thursday on Mr Heath's motion that Britain should enter the European Common Market on the terms he has negotiated."

"I would simply say this: His majority was 112. The contribution to that majority made by the actions of Labour pro-Market rebels was 158. To those votes, those abstentions, that kind of action, from now on he can lay no claim. I said in Parliament that October 23 was not the end. It is a beginning, and behind the bonfires, the fireworks, the ballyhoo, and the champagne corks popping lies the reality Mr Heath now has to face."

He cannot carry entry into

Europe on Tory terms, in defiance of his election pledges that he would not attempt to do so without the full-hearted consent of the British people, on the basis of the votes of Tory Members of Parliament.

So far as last Thursday's vote is concerned, I shall discuss this with the Opposition Chief Whip on Monday. We shall decide our attitude about what happened last Thursday, and everything else which occurred in the parliamentary session which ended this week."

'Made clear'

We shall discuss our attitude to the situation in the new session which will start on Tuesday. One thing must be made clear. No Labour Member of Parliament can vote for any legislation consequential on Thursday's vote; no Labour Member of Parliament can abstain on any legislation consequential on Thursday's vote. This I made clear at the party conference in Brighton. This has been further reinforced by the statement last Wednesday by the chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party, himself a pro-Market rebel, himself a member who advisedly took the responsibility of swelling Mr Heath's majority.

For to vote on any aspect of Tory legislation on the Common Market, on any procedural device to prevent the will of the British people from being represented by the votes of the House of Commons, to vote for any legislation authorising the Government to promulgate rules by statutory order affecting the economic and social security of our people, is to

vote to keep this Conservative Government in office.

Such a vote will be a conscious decision to make more simple, more easy, more certain, the enactment within this new session of housing legislation forcing up the rents of millions of our families; and subjecting millions more to mean; test in respect of the rent they pay.

It will be a vote to enable the Conservatives to carry through a legislative programme designed, as in the past 16 months, to divide and embitter the British people. It will be a vote to increase prices—for rents and rates enter into the living costs of millions of families: it will be a vote to condone Mr Heath's breach of every pledge he entered into in the general election on prices, pledges he knew were dishonest and incapable of fulfilment, but pledges which were believed by enough people to enable him to assume office. It will be a vote for the men who have wantonily, willfully, in fulfilment of their doctrinaire ambitions, imposed unnecessarily, unemployment and anxiety on a million households in this country and their families.

School milk

It will be a vote to condone a Government that has withdrawn school milk from millions of our children, and precluded access to school meals except on the basis of Tory means-testing. It will be a vote to keep in office the most reactionary Conservative Government in our lifetime.

No Labour Member of Parliament was elected on that man-

date. No Labour Member of Parliament has the right to go to his constituency party, or to the wider electorate, without whose support he could never have become a Member of Parliament, to defend such a vote.

Mr Heath, from the moment he took office on a pledge to unite the nation, has divided and embittered the nation. I warned him that he cannot take a divided and embittered people into the Common Market. I cannot believe there is a single Labour Member of Parliament who could justify to those who elected him any vote which can be construed as, or in reality will be, an action to enable Mr Heath to do so. They could not, with any sense of integrity, justify a vote which will enable Mr Heath to continue to impose upon the nation the policies which have injured our people over the past year, their living standards and their social welfare, and the economic security of the millions of families whose rights it is the duty of the parliamentary party to defend."

Iceland fishery limits talks

Talks will begin in London this week between Britain and Iceland on the declared intention of the Icelandic Government to extend its fishery limits from September next year, from 12 to 50 miles.

The Icelandic Foreign Minister, Mr Einar Agustsson, visited London in August to explain his Government's position. The talks will be held on Wednesday and Thursday.

New session: a stern test for Heath

BY FRANCIS BOYD, Political Correspondent

Mr Heath will tonight give his ministerial colleagues the Government's programme for the new session opened in state by the Queen in the House of tomorrow.

Few surprises are expected. Much time in the months will be spent on EEC legislation which is disputed at every stage by most, if not all, Labour MPs and by some anti-Market Conservatives.

The main EEC Bill is not expected to appear in the programme before the end of January, and if progress is slow, the Government may shorten the parliamentary recess, in addition to arranging long sittings.

A treaty of accession will be signed by British representatives at the end of the year and will be laid before Parliament for later approval. It cannot be ratified before the main EEC Bill—applying the EEC's code to British law—has been published early in the New Year. Parliament will not therefore be asked to approve the treaty for some weeks after it has been laid.

Apart from legislation resulting directly from the decision to join the EEC, the programme will meet stubborn opposition from Labour. A Bill to replace purchase tax and the remains of selective employment tax by Value Added Tax—which the Government has committed itself to whether Britain joined the EEC or not—is sure to bring a bitter fight.

The Fair Rents Bill to change the system of subsidies, has also incurred Labour wrath, and the Bill proposing radical changes in local government organisation is sure to meet with local or regional criticisms from MPs on both sides of the House.

Other Bills expected in the programme will be those providing stiffer penalties for criminals, establishing commercial local radio, raising the school-leaving age, and providing loans for the development of ports.

Scenery 'after jobs'

Plaid Cymru's decision not to oppose plans by the Central Electricity Generating Board to flood a valley in Snowdonia was decided at the party's annual conference at Porthcawl at the weekend.

Delegates from the Caernarvon area commented angrily on the lack of opposition to the proposed hydro-electric scheme, which would flood Cwm Penmanen, at Dolwyddelan.

The scheme would, they claimed, destroy a Welsh-speaking community without bringing any benefits to the area. Moreover, Plaid's attitude in supporting the CEBG was an example of how a political party would abandon its principles in the drive to secure votes.

But Mr Dafydd Ellis Thomas, a member of the executive and Plaid's candidate in the area at the general election, contended that the scheme would bring jobs to that part of Wales. It was not merely the future of "one desolate, depopulated valley" that they were deciding, but also the right of Welsh people to have work.

"It is now developing into an open struggle in North-west Wales between middle-class English conservationists, who are campaigning to save Snowdonia from offices in Birkenhead, and us, the poor natives who want to live and work in the Red Indian reservation known as the National Park."

Support on UC policy

The Government's "an duck" policies should be vigorously and strongly followed," Mr. Enoch Powell said at a Monday Club dinner at the weekend.

Mr Powell, MP for Southampton SW, said: "These policies the Government are maintaining economic stability which afford no likelihood of being adequately profitable whose prospects are sufficiently attractive to fresh capital for their investment."

"That is exactly the intervention which would or frustrate the evolution pattern of supply and demand which has to be maintained."

"The history of the object lesson," Mr Powell said, "years ago, when the of public money began, it have been easier and for displaced resources other uses. The time is the frictions have been led by Government intervention itself."

"It is frequently the attitudes of Government can be most easily stigmatised as negative which are the genuinely creative." Earlier Mr Powell said is impossible to suppose the rise in unemployment due to inflation. We have with inflation more or less quarter of a century, and not cause unemployment 1970, but on the contrary associated with high unemployment.

"The rise of unemployment accompanied the acceleration and not the diminution of it. Prices and unemployment have gone together, and for all employment or employment have come from inflation and deflation."

"We are free of the debt that unemployment is an debt to inflation and that unemployment is not merely tolerated but tried up to the point of inflation is got under control." Mr. Enoch Powell, Conservative MP for Kidderminster, appealed to conservative anti-Market help the Government to EEC legislation through the House of Commons.

He said at Southampton hope no Conservative will his duty to hamper Government in its fast getting through Parliament legislation.

Mr Douglas Houghton, a member of the Executive Labour Party, is to be asked explain to his constituency party in Sowerby, Yorkshire why he voted for EEC entry.

Oil threat in the South

Tugs were sent out on Saturday to spray mile-long oil slick threatening beaches in South after the Liberator tanker, current Trader (24,000 tons), ran aground on oil spill while in the Essex refinery at Fawley, near Southampton. All coastal councils in the area were alerted as the tanker was said to be heading towards Southampton and Hamble.

TWA announces a non-stop 747 to Los Angeles.

Leaves London daily—13.00



We'll give you a choice of two meals in economy, five meals in first class. Then, to help eat away the flying time, we'll offer you a selection of two main feature films and stereo music.* Afterwards, if you travel first class, you can choose your company in either of our two lounges. Ask any travel agent.

Women beyond the grasp of society

John Windsor surveys a little understood side to homelessness

TWO OF THE homeless women interviewed in a Christian Action survey are dead. The third is killing herself with hard drugs.

They tell their life stories in "Women without Homes," published today, which Mr David Brandon, Christian Action's consultant social worker, wrote after tape recording interviews at the charity's Lambeth shelter for the "lousy, the alcoholic and the so-called unhelpable."

His study of the virtually unsurveyed problem shows that although homelessness among women appears to be growing, common lodging houses for women have become fewer. In inner London there are now only 323 beds—a 40 per cent reduction in 10 years. The three interviews point at the ineffectiveness of institutions, psychiatry, drugs, and electro-therapy and brain surgery in enabling the women to regain self-sufficiency.

Mr Brandon concludes that traditional social work has little relevance and looks forward to the development of therapies such as gestalt psychology. Meanwhile, he appeals urgently for the takeover of local authority reception centres by the Department of Health and Social Security and the setting up of radical residential projects.

Peggy, a violent 37-year-old, told him she had been in and out of remand homes and prisons. At high school she passed enough exams to have gone to university. At 19 she had a leucotomy in West Park Mental Hospital. Later she drank heavily and her epileptic fits continued.

"I've been in Holloway lots of times, but always on remand. Holloway is a dump. If you're not a criminal when you go in you are when you come out."

In the end I'll either die or end up back in Broadmoor."

Fiona, aged 17, who had been going steady with a butch lesbian, Judy, for about six months, left the shelter after becoming gradually more aggressive and was last seen looking old and run-down, most probably through taking Chinese heroin.

She left home in Scotland at 15, worked in London clubs, had brushes with the law and made three attempts on her life. Her father, who deserted her, was in prison time after time for warehouse breaking.

"I am supposed to be still seeing the psychiatrist at St Thomas's. I only go when I feel like doing something stupid. I've only been twice. I don't feel as if I need psychiatric treatment. I need to be told things about myself—I want to know why I'm so unhappy for long stretches."

"I'll stay in the shelter until I find a flat—I'm going to stay off drugs for good now. I've made my decision—it's either Judy or the drugs. Once we get a flat,

I'll settle down a lot better." Thelma, aged 71, adopted the role of mother at the shelter, but then cleared off with some of the residents' money. Her husband deserted her for another woman after 36 years of marriage. She accepted him back but for 10 years would not share his bedroom.

Six months after he died her favourite son died in a road accident. She had psychiatric treatment, then began staying with her family, who sold her bungalow without her knowing. She left them because she felt unwelcome, took to the roads, living for a time with hippies in Brighton. She has since died of cancer.

All three came from broken families, Mr Brandon says of Peggy: "Our response was to institutionalise this small child for many years. We were totally unable to provide even the shadow of a substitute for her own family. This fine intelligence was reduced to a morose, uncommunicative, and the last and the broken bottle."

Of Fiona: "I do not think

that the social service I been of much help. I shied never really much contact with her."

Of Thelma: "She enjoyed so many people to be on her that she finally collapsed under the weight. In general, he sees social services taking almost predatory role. We damage has been done with the home: what anguish a poverty seems to be accented and extended rather than eased."

Mr Brandon quotes from "Social Work with Families": "Social work has a theory of helping, no tradition of success. Social work is without appropriate armament because the helping professions have learned essentially on how to liberate people who have become beneficiaries a norm-directed life. The social workers will have come to terms with phenomenon of normlessness which makes liberating improving efforts miss its mark."

Mr Brandon says because extremely difficult, engage in a bridge-building operation between the position of the client and that of society when the gap is wide."

ew Stern Bogus' Jensen r Hea theories 'not anted in UK'

FRANCIS BOYD, Police
leath will tonight give the
mentary programme (the
a state by the Queen
Surrey and expected to
a 100 per cent increase
at every stage but
not all cases but
some anomalies
The article, Professor Jen-
sen's previous claims
white children are innately
intelligent than black
en. He reports the results
study of 6,619 Negro,
an Anglo-Saxon
children in California.
found a measurable "intel-
lectual deficit" among non-
Saxons in his sample. He
this was not chiefly at-
tributable to cultural deprivation,
economic status, or disci-
pline by schools.
ing ability for conceptual
it, he found that the
ge Negro eighth-grade
performed at the level of
Anglo-Saxon children in a fourth
Mexican eighth graders
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Anglo-Saxons. The per-
centage of Negro and Mexican
graders was no better than
of Anglo-Saxons at grades
and four respectively.
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as children went up the
There was none of the
ulative deficit" which
researchers have found at
schools and have cited of
anti-Jensen theories of
omental deprivation.
is concluded that schools
e district under considera-
not cheat minority stu-
in terms of conventional
ational criteria," Professor
n writes.
he notion that poor

BY OUR EDUCATION STAFF
The headmaster of a leading comprehensive school
adon has attacked the publication in a Government-
ed education journal of an article by the contro-
American educational psychologist, Professor
r Jensen. Mr Max Morris, head of Willesden High
il, said that if the philosophy of the article were
ed, it could ultimately lead to all-coloured schools
country.

heaven forbid that Jensen's policies ever gained a
hold in Britain," he said. Professor Jensen's article
ars in "Educational Research," the quarterly journal
e National Foundation
educational Research in
nd and Wales, published
Mr Morris is a member
foundation's board, and
the National Union of
ers executive. He said
article would "elevate
ignus and largely dis-
dised thesis into academic
ctability."

scholastic achievement is partly
a result of the pupil's ethnic
minority status per se, imply-
ing discriminatory schooling, is
thoroughly falsified by the
present study."

But, in contrast to previous
Jensen studies, this 26-page
article is conspicuous for its
absence of generalisations about
racial endowment. Reviewing
his battery of test results, Pro-
fessor Jensen says no more than
that they measure "input"—
the ability a child brings to his
education—that this factor
seems to play remarkably con-
stant through his school life,
and that environmental in-
equality does not emerge as
decisive.

But he does emphasise that
all three ethnic groups scored
almost equally in the more ele-
mentary tests of ability to learn
by rote and to associate words
or images. The differences
began when he measured ability
to conceptualise and scholastic
skill.

The National Foundation for
Educational Research, which
is Government-financed, says it
has published the article
because it is "an extremely
good piece of research."

Last week the foundation
published a major survey of its
own which blamed early home
deprivation for later poor
school performance. Next
month it promises to publish
replies to Professor Jensen by
British psychologists and
educationalists.

To be of any service to an
increasingly bemused teaching
profession, as well as to poli-
ticians and parents, the replies
will need to ask in some detail
why the various tests now
being applied to children can
be used to produce such hope-
lessly conflicting results.

Older teachers
more democratic'

badmasters over the age of
re more likely to be broad-
ed and democratic in run-
their schools than those
r 50, according to a survey
Mr Lewis Cohen, of the
ol of research in education,
ersity of Bradford.

e disagrees with recent
rican claims that authori-
anism, close-mindedness,
lack of educational innova-
were characteristic of the
efs and behaviour of older
dmasters.

he British findings, based on
random selection of 348
mt, junior and secondary
ool heads in England and
Wales, are that older teachers
dopt less authoritarianism
n younger ones. Nor are
y more traditional in out-

Pupils plan protest
on half-fare cut

By our Education Staff
A demonstration in Hyde-
rk by schoolchildren against
n Transport's decision to
olish half-fares for many of
am from January is being
anned for November 21.

The organisers are eight
pils aged between 14 and 18
the Camden School for Girls.
th help from their parents,
ey have printed 50,000
sets for distribution in 400
hools.

"They say that they them-
selves can afford to pay the
stra fare, but the increase will
npose a very serious burden
n poorer families," their head-

Solicitors back fixed fees

The British Legal Association
conference at York yesterday
overwhelmingly rejected a
proposed change in the house
purchase conveyancing system
which would abolish the fixing
of fees and allow price
competition between solicitors.

Solicitors at the conference
spoke of a "price-cutting war"
which, they claimed, would be
to the detriment of the public.
They were worried by reports
that the Lord Chancellor, Lord
Halkeham, was to set only a
maximum charge, allowing
solicitors to charge less if they
wished. At present, conveyanc-
ing fees are laid down strictly
by the Lord Chancellor.

A York solicitor, Mr Peter
Gildener, told the conference:
"If there is a price-cutting war
— as there inevitably would be

Help to invent on one's own

By KAYE MACPHERSON

At the beginning of the year
Mr George Lush was almost
ready to give up as a freelance
inventor. His funds had nearly
run out and motor manufactur-
ers in the Midlands who
could have used his ideas
showed no signs of offering
financial backing for him to
continue.

Two weeks ago he sold his
house in Warwickshire and
moved to Scotland to take part
in a scheme which he says is a
model for others who deal with
inventors.

It is a plan to subsidise men
with creative ideas by giving
them individual workshops at
minimum rents and providing
low cost housing. The work-
shops have been purpose-built
and are housed in a building at
Glenrothes, Fife. They will be
officially opened today by Mr
Younger, Parliamentary Under-
Secretary for Development,
Scottish Office.

Already four inventors have
been chosen to occupy some of
the eight units. They were
selected by a panel of indus-
trialists who had 143 applica-
tions from all over the world to
consider.

Because of his type of work,
Mr Lush has been given a work-
shop away from the main build-
ings. He has developed a new
process for the manufacture of
parts used in car steering and is
working on a cheap and simple
air suspension for small cars.

New factory

At 59, Mr Lush is planning
his future around Glenrothes.
Money from the sale of his
house has gone into setting up
equipment at his new factory
and he has broken with his old
life in Warwickshire where he
was a county councillor and a
magistrate.

He began on his own four
years ago when he left his job
as a managing director of Fair-
field Engineering. Before that
he was chief engineer with
Rootes.

He said: "Glenrothes have
taken me on and I intend to
stay here. Having got this far
and having had this sort of
encouragement, the least I can
do is bring business and
employment to Scotland if that
is possible.

The outlook here is cheer-
ful, refreshing and encourag-
ing. People have taken a
lot of trouble to prove that
what cannot be done can be
done."

It is a different attitude, he
claims, from Government-spon-
sored agencies which will not
back a new idea because of its
insecurity and will not support
another which is further ad-
vanced because they say money can
be found elsewhere.

He says it is a hypothetical
question to wonder what would
have happened if the Glen-
rothes scheme had not cropped
up. But there was a strong
possibility he would have had
to give up on his own.

The only difficulty might be
financial. At the beginning of
the scheme the Glenrothes
Development Corporation was
able to offer to all successful
applicants the promise of finan-
cial backing in the form of
loans from a major Scottish
bank. However, it is now having
trouble finding the support.

Mr Lush said: "The availa-
bility of capital is the corner-
stone of the whole idea. It was
one of the basic incentives at
the beginning. If it falls
through, the whole thing could
collapse."

Liberties. He said many people
in magistrates' court cases were
unaware of their legal and civil
rights.

He said that people were
sometimes wrongly advised by
"well-intentioned police officers
or magistrates' clerks" to plead
guilty to offences. He told of
the case of a man who was not
legally represented who
pleaded guilty to a charge
under the Theft Act when he
appeared at a magistrates' court.

He was sent for sentence at
quarter sessions — where he
was legally represented and
given leave to change his plea
to not guilty. "He was
acquitted. But by that time he
had already spent several weeks
in custody."

The motion calling for
contact with the NCCL was,
however, defeated.



Turning a blind eye—the Israeli fashion week at the Bloomsbury centre includes this Arab-style cloak covering hot pants and a two-part beach outfit. The Dayan eye patches come as extras

Objectors focus attention on £4M telescope

By JAMES LEWIS

Although local organisations
have welcomed Manchester
University's plan to spend £4
millions on building the world's
biggest radio telescope on the
lush farmland of Montgomery,
the project is not likely to go
through without a fight.

The university has now made
a formal application to build its
375ft dish on a site of 20 acres
at Meifod. Because the scheme
is not in accord with the
county development plan, it
may well go to a public inquiry.
Objectors have until November
20 to state their case, and some
have already done so, according
to the county planning officer,
Mr Merlyn Roberts.

The site is at present clearly
pinpointed by a 200ft mast —
just over half the height of the
proposed telescope — designed
to measure the wind forces
which will be encountered by a
tearable structure expected to
weigh about 7,000 tons.

The university is at pains to
scotch local rumours that 25 to
30 square miles will be affected
by "planning blight." Professor
Graham Smith, who is in charge
of the project, and Mr R. G.
Lascelles, general manager of
the planetarium at Jodrell
Bank, have spoken to local

farmers about the effect the
telescope will have.

There will, undeniably, be a
large area over which the
university will, as it says,
"have an interest." According
to Mr Lascelles, however, the
area is likely to be nearer 16
square miles — a circle a little
over two miles in radius — and
there would be no question of
"blight" in the usually
accepted sense of the word.

The university believes that
threats of radio interference
within that area can be settled
amicably. "Present activity
would be unaffected," said Mr
Lascelles. "In the case of any
new developments involving the
use of electrical or radio equip-
ment we would like to be told
about it. In most cases we
would be able to advise on ways
of eliminating it."

The telescope is to be sited at
Rhos y Glascoed Isaf, and
development in the village of
Meifod itself, which is in the

lee of a hill and casts no radio
shadow, will not be restricted.

There are few hills, however
— the nearest rises little more
than the proposed diameter of
the dish — which leads to one
of the main objections that
the telescope would be out of scale
in the valley.

According to Mr Merlyn
Burrell, secretary of the Mont-
gomery branch of the National
Farmers' Union, the univer-
sity's assurances were well
received by his members.
Neither is there likely to be
opposition from the rival union,
the Farmers' Union of Wales.
There are, however, farmers
who might want to capitalise on
the area's tourist potential —
possibly by building caravan
parks — and who fear their
plans will be thwarted by the
presence of the telescope.
There are also likely to be
objections on amenity grounds
by the Council for the Protec-
tion of Rural Wales, whose
secretary, Mr Simon Meade,
lives at Meifod.

Ramblers say cars overrun national parks

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

National park authorities have been too slow in com-
ing to grips with leisure motorists, according to the
Ramblers' Association.

In evidence submitted to the National Parks Review
Committee, under Lord Sandford, the association says
the parks have been overtaken by the enormous growth
of motoring since 1949, and
in many areas they have even
now "scarcely begun to plan
to cope with it."

It was not until 1970, says the
association, that the Goyt
Valley experiment in traffic con-
trol was launched, and no suc-
cessors have yet appeared. But
by 1975, because of the motor-
way building programme, the
average number of people
within a three-hour journey of a
national park will have gone up
from 11 millions to nearly 15
millions, an increase of 32 per
cent.

The ramblers believe that all
the parks are going to need
their equivalents of the Goyt
Valley scheme, in Derbyshire
and Cheshire, "probably on a
larger scale than anything
hitherto conceived," and they
say there are many areas where
such schemes could be brought
into operation now.

"It seems to us that the
experiment has already demon-
strated that motorised visitors
are prepared to leave their
vehicles and enjoy traffic-free
roads, provided that the scheme
is properly devised and pub-
licised and provided that neces-
sary accompanying facilities are
laid on at a cost of around £100,000.

"It is certainly clear from
the questions asked of motorists
during the experiment that the
great majority welcomed the
scheme."

Discussing recent proposals
for dividing the Exmoor and
Dartmoor parks into zones of
quietness and relatively inten-
sive use, the association doubts
whether accompanying car
restrictions based on persuasion
and guidance will be workable
under the traffic conditions
expected in a few years' time;
and it finds no indication that
the park authorities have
realised the order of expendi-
ture needed to implement
zoning policies, which would be
"greatly in excess of current
levels."

The association is particu-
larly critical in its submission
of the Government's decision to
make £50 millions available for
assisting mineral exploration,
when the total expenditure by
national parks in 1969-70 was
£688,000.

In the same financial year the
Greater London Council spent
£4.5 millions on its parks and
open spaces, and the associa-
tion suggests that the Coun-
tryside Commission should have
a budget of between £2 and £3
millions instead of £500,000.

Listing the Trawstynydd
power station in Snowdonia,
the Meldon reservoir on Dartmoor,
and the "degradations" of
Manchester Corporation in the
Lake District as examples, they
say there is, unfortunately, "no
sign at present that Govern-
ment or, for the most part, the
national park authorities them-
selves, are preparing to adopt a
sterner line against such intru-
sions — whether by public
agencies or by industry."

But the Russians are not the
only people interested. Iran,
Canada, and the United States
have also said they may buy
the equipment, for which the
NRDC would get a royalty.

BR station will
cost £400,000

A £412,000 station is to be
built at Stevenage, Hertford-
shire, British Rail announced
yesterday. It will have "moving
pavements" for passengers and
two 800 ft long platforms. Build-
ing work starts this month, and
the station is expected to be
opened by May 1973.

Second
burns
unit

By our own Reporter
Belfast will follow London as
the second city in the world to
have a severe burns hospital
unit equipped with hoverbeds
— a system that will be
inspected by Russians at the
Mount Vernon Hospital, Middle-
sex, next year.

The system suspends a patient
entirely by an upward stream
of warmed air, so that he
appears to be floating entirely
in space. This minimises pain
and increases the speed of heal-
ing after plastic surgery. The
idea developed by the National
Research Development Council
at a cost of around £100,000,
will feature in the first burns
unit of its type anywhere in
the world, at Mount Vernon, the
regional burns centre. It is
expected to open in December,
1972.

Shortly afterwards, a similar
unit will be opened in the
Victoria Infirmary, Belfast. This
will be as a result of a cam-
paign by the NRDC to interest
Northern Ireland medical men
in the idea.

The Russians expressed an
early interest in the Mount
Vernon unit and are buying the
hoverbed. A visit was deferred,
however, until modifications
could be made to the system of
disposing of the compressed air
after use — between 800 and
1,100 cubic feet of warm humid
air a minute is discharged by
the machine.

The Mount Vernon unit will
cost, by its completion, about
£250,000. Money has been pro-
vided by the Department of
Health, the North-west Metro-
politan Hospital Board, the
NRDC, and the Medical
Research Council.

But the Russians are not the
only people interested. Iran,
Canada, and the United States
have also said they may buy
the equipment, for which the
NRDC would get a royalty.

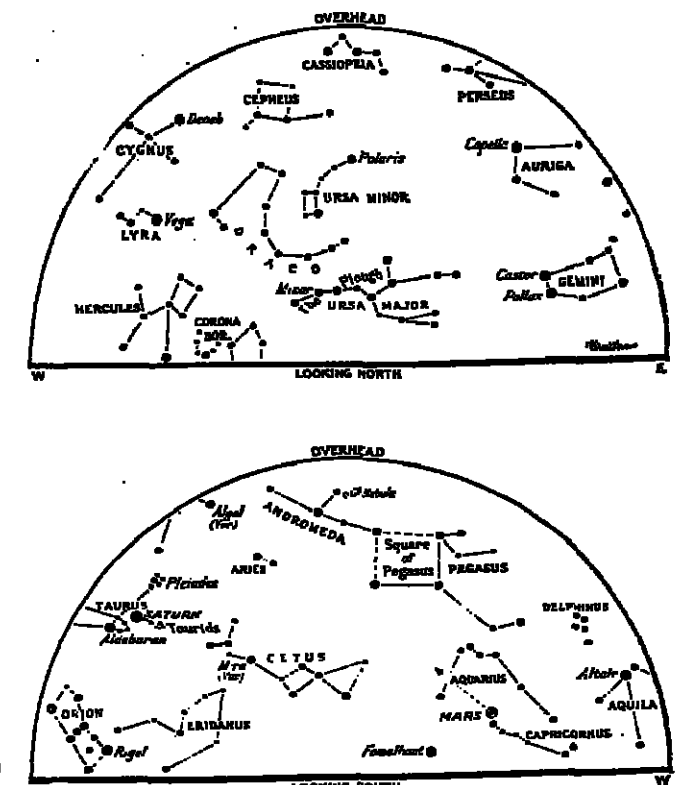
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THE NIGHT SKY IN NOVEMBER



The maps of the northern and southern aspects of the sky show the planets and brighter stars which will be above the horizon about 10 pm early in November, 9 pm around the middle of the month, and 8 pm towards the end. The arrows indicate the motions of planets during the month.

Beyond the red

by N. G. MATTHEW

THE visible spectrum of sunlight is well known to us all but the spectrum beyond the red, into the longer wavelengths, is not visible but can be detected by its heat. Sir William Herschel in 1800 discovered this radiation as a result of the heating of a thermometer placed beyond the red part of the solar spectrum. However, although some work has been carried out in the infrared over the years, for example the mapping of some 740 infrared lines in the solar spectrum by Langley in 1901, only recently have important developments in this field taken place, as a result of which there has been a surge of interest and investigation.

The slow development has been due to a number of causes. First, the lack of suitable detectors, also the weakness of almost all astronomical sources, and selective absorption in the Earth's atmosphere. In the case of the latter there are several regions in the spectrum "windows", where the infrared penetrates our atmosphere. For most of the early work thermal detectors were used, but these had poor sensitivity but recently new semiconductor photodetectors, usually cooled to low temperatures, have been utilised. These include lead sulphide, indium antimonide, silicon, and other semiconductors now being tested. These detectors are very sensitive to particular wavelengths in the near infrared, corresponding to atmospheric "windows", near two microns, three to five microns and around eight microns.

The sun is of course the most powerful source of infrared radiation to us, but observations of the moon and planets in infrared have also been made. In the case of the stars, all emit some of their energy in infrared but only some emit enough to be detectable. Red stars such as Betelgeuse emit strongly in the infrared region of eight to ten microns. An Edinburgh Royal Observatory team has successfully used a specially designed rapid-scanning infrared Fourier spectrometer mounted on the 74-inch Radcliffe telescope near Pretoria to obtain good infrared spectra of southern stars. The equipment has also been used with the 98-inch Isaac Newton telescope at Herstmonceux. There are many interesting objects to be investigated, such as the pulsating star R Y Sagittarii, which brightens in infrared as it decreases in optical wavelengths. No doubt some day these objects will be examined beyond the atmosphere from orbiting satellites. A great field of discovery lies ahead.

On November 6 the star Epsilon Geminorum, mag 3.2, will be occulted by the moon at 10.21 pm (Manchester), reappearing 0.118 pm, reappearing 0.118 pm, reappearing 0.118 pm.

Diary	
Nov. 2	Moon at perigee, 233,200 miles.
2	Full moon.
4	Saturn 7 degrees south of moon.
7	Neptune 2 degrees north of Venus.
9	Moon at last quarter.
14	Venus 1 degree south of Jupiter.
14	Moon at apogee, 252,300 miles.
15	Mercury 3 degrees south of Jupiter.
15	Uranus 6 degrees north of moon.
18	New moon.
19	Jupiter 5 degrees north of moon.
20	Venus 3 degrees north of moon.
20	Mercury 1 degree north of moon.
23	Mercury at greatest elong: east, 22 degrees.
25	Moon at first quarter.
25	Saturn at opposition.
25	Neptune in conjunction with sun.
26	Mars 5 degrees south of moon.
30	Moon at perigee, 231,000 miles.

So much for a car "meticulously prepared for the motoring correspondent."

1600 XL Estate

MR SHADE of Muswell Hill, London, took delivery of his Cortina 1600XL Estate (£1,325.00) six weeks ago, long after Ford's troubles were said to be ended. He was unhappy to find that parts of the paintwork were as rough as sandpaper, with black paint daubed on the light blue colour, and various items either missing or not working, but he accepted it on the understanding that all would be put right at the 600-mile service. It turned out that the dealer suggested he could not cope with all the faults listed, which is hardly surprising. Letters containing similar lists have come into the Guardian at short intervals over the years; we seldom have the opportunity to check for ourselves, as we did here.

1. The rear door does not fit properly, has been bent to go inside the frame, requires excessive force to close, and lets in rainwater, which is accumulating in the spare-wheel well.
2. The bonnet lid does not fit; the margins all round are uneven, with a finger-sized gap at the back; the contour of the bonnet at the rear is about 4in. above the contour of the car; the bonnet is painted in different tones from the rest of the vehicle (a trivial complaint, perhaps, but not to Mr Shade).
3. The glovebox is incorrectly fitted, with a 3in. gap at the top.
4. The plastic frame around the driver's doorlatch broke away after two days.

5. The heater works only if the booster fan is used.
6. Draughts can be felt from all sides in the car.
7. Joints beneath the rear lights are covered with surplus weld which has not been finished off.
8. The bolts have not been sheared off on the steering lock (i.e. it is not theftproof).
9. Rear window winder broken on delivery.
10. Fastening clips on rear seat not working.
11. Windscreen brightwork incomplete, secured.
12. Sun visors too loose to stay in place.
13. Lurching in first gear.
14. Handbrake maladjusted.
15. Steering wobble at 45-50mph.
16. All four doors twisted and misfitting, with bottom corners protruding up to 1in. beyond aperture.
17. Front offside door binding against frame and pillar.
18. Large gaps behind trim work on wheel arches.

19. Sundry surplus metal left unfinished on drainage channels, door openings, and door thicknesses.
20. Plastic blocking plate at the bottom of nearside seat missing.
Mr Shade had been waiting ten days for a call promised "within the next couple of days" from Ford's complaints representative. He bought the Cortina because "the last one (the Mk II) was a very good car."

1300 L Manual

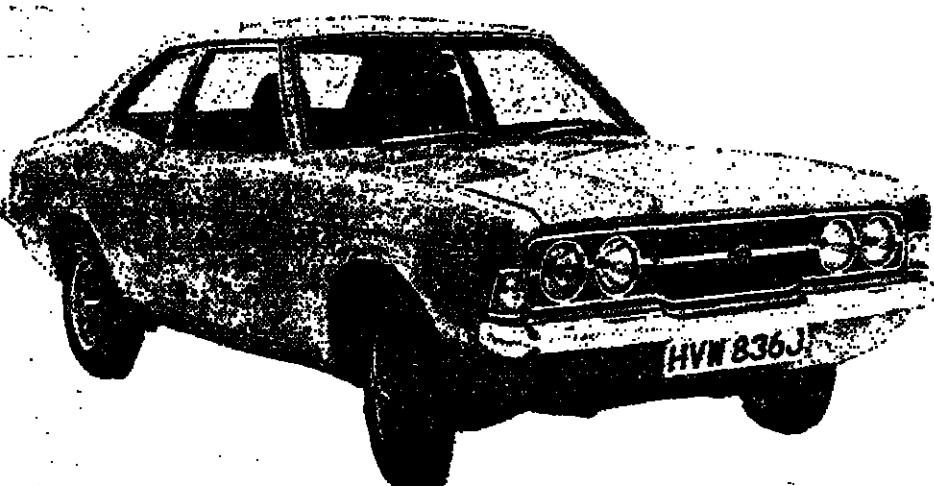
MOTURING GUARDIAN tracked down a 1300L Cortina (£892.50)—the car with a basic "cultipack"—at a London Hertz rental office. In many respects it was a more honest piece of work than either of the larger versions, fairly smooth and efficient through its manual gears, and easy to drive and park in town. But it suffered from some of the same defects—a leaking boot, binding and ill-fit doors, and early signs of bodywork rust. Again there was harsh noise, particularly on the motorway at 70mph, and inadequate ventilation. We returned the car prematurely after the dynamo ceased working at the end of a 250-mile journey. An official at Hertz said the Cortina was "perhaps a bit noisy" but not noticeably

"I sometimes think Ford must believe their own publicity—but then you lot do as well, don't you?"—Yorkshire car body repainer.

troublesome in service. It would be interesting to know: (a) what Hertz pay for their Cortinas; (b) whether they are random selections from Ford production; (c) how quickly they return cars found to have obvious defects on delivery; and (d) how many such returns they have made. This year compared with similar period involving the previous Cortina.

One, last point: A reader writes to inquire why the replacement of a universal joint on the Mk III costs about £40 compared with the £5 price of doing the same job on the Mk II. The reason is the fitting of a new Hardy-Spicer component.

IAN BREACH



MOTURING GUARDIAN takes a hard look at the Ford Cortina Mark III

the greater part of that market for which it had intended the Cortina. The fact was that there were no Cortinas; Ford dealers paid for a full-page national newspaper advertisement appealing for an end to the strike; Henry II came and went; and motoring correspondents, I swear, innocently wondered why they could not obtain a Cortina for the purposes of a road test. It was an unhappy half-year: and even now

2000 GXL Automatic

WE LOOKED CAREFULLY at three Cortinas, beginning with the 2000GXL Automatic Saloon (£1,447.50) supplied by Ford for test. This was, incidentally, in response to a request for the basic 1300 model; odd how the bottom-of-the-range model is seldom available for a press test. With under 3,500 miles on the odometer, the car was still relatively stiff in handling and steering but responsive enough in acceleration and general performance, and a further 200 miles seemed to relax the vehicle somewhat. The suspension gave the right balance between speeds and surfaces and made it a comfortable car to drive quite fast on snaky roads.

One serious operational fault developed within two days of receiving the car: severe engine surging at low speeds made it difficult to pull away smoothly in first gear; and at the intermediate speeds in town, the gears constantly snatched back and forth between second and top. Indeed, it was hard to tell whether one was in top until at quite high speeds because of the comparative harshness of the engine noise up to 30mph. It was not immediately obvious whether this was the symptom or the cause: certainly the operation of the automatic choke was erratic and could have some bearing on the nuisance. For interior noise, the 2000 was very poor, with a low of 73dBA at 30mph and highs of 82-84dBA at 70 and peaks of 90dBA for radio conversation at motorway speed. These are intolerable figures.

In this connection it is instructive to note the "Motoring Which?" comment shortly after the Cortina Mk III was brought out: "There was a lot of noise inside, especially if you were going fast. The fact that you get an extra sound-deadening kit as part of the XL pack suggests that Ford are aware of the problem but expect you to pay extra to cure it." The extra you pay does not seem to be buying you a great deal of silence if our model was typical. The Consumers' Association as well as Guardian readers and the fleet manager of one of Britain's largest rental firms, spoke of excessive noise transmitted from the gears, the propeller shaft, and the rear axle. More for nominal completeness than for useful service we also took acceleration times, breaking just about even with the "Motor" test of 8.5sec. for 0-50mph. Perhaps more pertinent was the time taken to come to rest from a crash stop at 70mph—4.1sec., or nearly 220ft. This, on a perfectly empty, wide, dry, and well surfaced road, with all one's reactions prepared for the manoeuvre, was accompanied by much lurching and screeching from the suspension. Fuel consumption, to round off the conventional measurements, was

markedly lower than that quoted for the manual-gear 2000: we used just over 74 gallons for our test, or 28mpg.

A close scrutiny of the outside of this car showed many of the faults one thought had been cured. The boot was soaked through the ingress of water by the rubber seals. The jack handle and spare wheel boss were rusting and the door mat and three packing strips were all clammy to the touch. Rust was also developing quickly beneath the car, both on engine components and the exhaust system which was bright red and not much of an ally for Ford's claim to have put corrosion at bay by using aluminium material. Rust could be seen too inside the front pressing behind the radiator, and on fillets beneath the main frame. Trim was barely secured on two wings, exposing the fixings to corrosion, and red marks were appearing around the "Posidriv" securing screws on the rear door locks (both of which are open to the rain through the gap between door and pillar).

Some observations about general exterior design. The bumpers seem quite inadequate and like the front wings unable to survive more than the most delicate bump before caving inwards. Could it also be a basic design fault that has made it so difficult to press the panels accurately? On all sides there were welds and joints made good with mastic compound.

"Perhaps Mr Breach would have been less impressed if it had been his lot to own the car he tested last week."—Guardian reader.

pound or not at all. The styling complexities appear to have made efficient and sound construction as difficult a job as possible. The pity is that the assembly-line man is inevitably blamed for botching up trim that doesn't fit properly, when it is clearly his only resort. The front grille is a classic example of thoughtless styling, unfair to the assembler, the owner, or the repainer. It is not designed.

Inside, the car was overweeningly plastic. The central console, matched by the glove compartment (again a stylist's job, complete with its facile symmetry), consists of an ABS moulding coated with a "Fiblon"-type sheeting. The auxiliary instruments, set in a similar plastic shell, are darkly shrouded and reflect light from their glasses. Where were the ergonomists? The controls are grouped with some logic around the main console but leave me with the impression that the Mk II was easier to deal with. The dash drops forward to become a dirt and litter trap; it is not obvious why it could not have been made flat. The traditional Ford eyeball ventilation sockets have given way to cylinder outlets set in front of driver and passenger.

Apart from the lack of finesse in panel joints, there was only one disturbing bodywork fault in our model: you could see daylight through a corner of the rear door. And one safety aspect which troubled me: the Cortina satisfies all the current, rather weak, legislation but really ought to be built with front seats that present less of a hazard to rear-seat passengers in the event of a frontal collision. The steelwork at foot and shin height could inflict grievous and painful injuries on the unprotected.

ABOVE: Ford's picture of the Cortina Mk III when it was announced last year; BELOW: Bodywork faults on Mr Shade's 1600 Estate.



reject, along with nearly every body else. The problem of British membership of the EC is not an easy one, and many of the arguments offered by people on your side deserve respect and careful consideration from those who end by disagreeing with them. The unargued refusal by a once great newspaper to agree that the circle cannot be squared inspires at best sadness and at worst contempt. — Yours faithfully, William Pickles, London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton Street, Aldwych, London WC2.

Multi-racial read

Sir,—It was interesting to read Geoffrey Sheridan's thoughtful article about racial concepts in educational materials. No one who feels strongly about the needs of children in a multi-racial society would wish to take issue with his main theme. Recently the press has carried certain "horrors" culled from textbooks and reference books currently in use in schools and if these lead authors and editors to be even more critical of the material they produce, then

much good will have come from the publicity.

The comment which might be made is one of emphasis rather than substance. It is easy for any trade to respond to criticism by overpaid self-defence. When a group of leading educational publishers met members of the Working Group for the Eradication of Colour Prejudice no such pose was adopted. Of course, some unfortunate statements are made and some bad books are published, although remarkably few instances have been quoted from books published in recent years. The alternative is a centrally regulated system under which all materials are subjected to censorship. The Working Group did, however, make it very clear that in their view much material now being produced by commercial publishers is excellent.

In the discussions with the Working Group it was held that the problem of emphasis was more serious than that of outright prejudice. Yet it is possible to question how far the publisher is to blame. Many books of world history have, for instance, appeared but the construction of broadly based school courses does pose serious intellectual problems. As Mr Richardson commented, it remains a safer commercial proposition to produce books which centre on British history. Publishers try to give an airing to new ideas and approaches to

teaching, but they do not control the syllabus.

Children's trade book publishers are also very conscious of criticisms that their books do not reflect the widest range of social and cultural backgrounds. Two children's librarians have recently been collecting children's books with a view to making a special contribution in this field. The number of books—both fictional and non-fictional—assembled by them is reasonably impressive. There remains, perhaps, something of a lack of books showing multi-racial situations within our own society. Editors are aware of this need, but the remedy lies only partially with them. They cannot order a novel with black children in it; an author first has to find that book within himself.—Yours sincerely, Martin Ballard, Director, Educational Publishers' Council, 19 Bedford Square, London WC1.

Maternal rights

Sir,—John Ezard's article about the chances of a successful early life for the illegitimate child is itself emblematic of the reason for the appalling statistics he quotes. There is no reason why a woman who believes that she can bring up

her child alone, providing it with the guidance and stimuli to become a well-balanced and successful individual, should not be able to do so, but she needs a great deal of emotional strength. This strength, so vital to her child's happiness, is continually drained by factors such as the retrogressive attitude of the Ministry of Social Security, which will harass her to reveal her child's paternity so that a maintenance order can be brought against the father; an attempt, I do not doubt, to save the State from the burden of this unfair to the man, who may have had nothing to do with the woman's decision to keep her child; it also makes plain that a woman without a man's support, even if only financial, is not considered capable of making a satisfactory life for herself and her baby.

Nothing saps one's self-confidence more than such an expression of lack of faith by others: it is hardly surprising that many women in this position give up the mental struggle. If later problems with adults maladjusted by their illegitimacy are to be avoided (and these will, should they arise, soon negate the saving made on payments by maintenance orders) the disturbing attitude of those responsible will have to change.

(Miss) Jennifer Plastow, 32 Elsworth Road, London NW 3.

The planets

Mercury sets soon after the sun at the beginning of the month then progressively later but is badly placed for observation. Venus also sets after the sun but is at a very southerly declination and is poorly placed. However near the end of the month Venus will set about 50 minutes after the sun and will be seen in clear skies although low. It is an object of mag.—3.2. Mars, in Capricornus then Aquarius, is near the south in the early evening and is moving gradually higher although becoming more distant. The planet will fade from mag.—0.7 at the beginning of the month to —0.2 during November. Jupiter, in Ophiuchus, sets before 6 pm on November 1 and progressively earlier. The planet mag.—1.6, may be visible near the west at the beginning of the month, as darkness falls. Saturn is in Taurus and is becoming well placed for observation in the evening. The planet reaches opposition to the Sun on November 25 and will then be at its brightest, mag.—0.2. The rings are widely open and on clear nights the telescope view of the planet will be very fine. Titan the largest of the satellites, is visible, with a small

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Wheels well oiled

Sir,—In a leading article, you blandly assert that "the means to retain parliamentary control can be found." The truth, self-evident from the nature of all political institutions, and from experience of the EEC, is that it cannot and will not be found, because there is no way in which parliament of a single member-country of a body which is rather more than a federation can "control" its processes. You suggest Select Committee debates on delegated legislation, and a Statutory Instruments Committee. None of these, nor any other device imaginable, could do more than two things. They could try to bring the meetings of the Council of Ministers, to brief the appropriate British Minister, as the Bundesrat has tried, and they could discuss post hoc what the Community organs have already decided. The first, if it really was "control," would tie the hands of Ministers in a way that would

slow down and ultimately break up what is already the slowest and clumsiest decision-making machine in the world, and the second would lead to purely academic discussions, since nothing that is said by a member-country Parliament—and still less by one of its subordinate organs—can change a Community decision, once it has been made.

That is also why Mr Rippon's very similar claim that "Ministers would still be responsible to Parliament" is false. A Minister could no doubt be dismissed if an EC decision in which he had concurred, or which he had failed to prevent, was unacceptable to Parliament, but the decision would still stand. Any attempt to change that rule would quite rightly be resisted by all the other Community members, because it would block the whole Community machine.

Many honest, and well-informed supporters of British membership will tell you—have indeed already told you, in print, if you will take the trouble to read them—that these things are necessarily so. Their proposed remedy, the only one possible, is full federalism, which you



STAFF ASSEMBLY 'THE TABLE'

The poetry of vision

Caroline Tisdall reports from Ireland on the Rose exhibition

THE CHAIN OF exhibitions in all corners of the Irish Republic from Sligo to Cork and Dublin to Galway which form Rose (the poetry of vision) '71 would be a massive achievement at any time, let alone now. Taken together they provide a unique chance to follow through the course of Irish painting, sculpture, architecture, silver, glass and ceramics from the Middle Ages to 1971. The first Rose International Exhibition of Modern Art from outside Ireland, which formed the backbone of the celebrations four years ago, was an enormous success and a revelation, particularly in terms of colour painting, for many Dubliners. It also achieved its aim of attracting overseas visitors to a show that really did measure up on an international scale.

Rose '71 has been organised on the same principle, propelled by the energy of its chairman Michael Scott. Three prominent museum directors, Pontus Hulten, James Johnson Sweeney, and Werner Smeulensbach were invited to select the work of fifty artists. Their aim, in Sweeney's words was "to introduce to the Dublin public art of a quality with which Dublin is unfamiliar." By doing so the hope is that it will "open up to the visitors fresh fields and a wider horizon of aesthetic experience and enjoyment."

It is in fact a magnificent looking exhibition, superbly designed and generously displayed. Never for instance has the impact of Frank Stella's colour been more powerful than here, where it can be seen and

approached from a distance of 70 yards or so. There has been no chance to see Jasper Johns's most recent work in Europe, represented at Rose by the extraordinarily beautiful and satisfying "Voice II", a pale and gently fragmented triptych of this year. And it's good to see a younger painter like John Walker holding his own on an international scale.

It's a show that will prove most rewarding for those most in the know and armed with familiarity, since the choice is a conservative one, introducing a few new Scandinavian names, but no new directions. But as an exhibition intended for a wide public, its main drawback, as reflected in the bewilderment of some of its visitors, lies in the fact that it is, as it claims, some sort of survey. It's like trying to read a poetry anthology straight through from cover to cover at one go. You can hardly expect people to absorb the work of fifty artists, and in this way its open-endedness is self-defeating, and the same criticism can be levelled against it as at the Los Angeles show at the Hayward. You can hardly switch straight from the silliness of Niki de Saint Phalle to the inward and mystical sensations generated by a Rothko, or from the perception of space and weight proposed by Robert Morris to the heavy-handed social realism of Gutuso. Rose I hope will outline this sort of dinosaur, and displayed in the same hall is a collection of Viking objects, the most splendid ever gathered together, demonstrating Ireland's links with the Scandinavian world, and acting

ing as a complement to the permanent collection of Irish objects of the same period in the National Museum in Dublin. Through bridle mounts, brooches, reliquaries and inscribed stones you can follow the development of four centuries from clumsy depictions of animals and pagan gods to delicately foliated filigree. None of the objects was produced as art, and the craftsman's effort was always to adapt decoration to function.

Rose got off to a controversial start, and innuendoes in Mr Lynch's opening speech were inevitable: "In the world of art, as in so many other spheres, the rebels of this generation are the conservatives of the next. And in art as in other things there has also to be discipline and authority." But the controversy was due not so much to the troubles in general as to the specific struggle going on in the National College of Art, Dublin. After initial heckling, a student representative was offered the platform to air general grievances about the dismissal of two teachers at the college, allegedly for political reasons, and about the way in which art education as a whole is run in Ireland. The National College was subsequently closed by the police after a student sit-in demanding the re-instatement of the two teachers concerned, and the ceding of control by the Department of Education to a democratically elected student-staff body. Echoes of our own art school/polytech debate.

Rose at the Royal Dublin Society, Ballsbridge, Dublin, until December.

THERE ARE A LOT of ordinary taken-for-granted things that Alan Hacker can't do, because he spends all his days in a wheelchair, his body paralysed from the chest down. Yet he seems to be in on practically everything that's going on in the world of music. He's just been elected chairman of the ICA music section and of the British arm of the ISCM, and more famously he has developed a style of clarinet playing which puts him, at least technically, far in advance of anyone else who ever touched the instrument. His next trick, if you believe the published manuals of the clarinet, often is impossible.

Regulars at the Queen Elizabeth Hall will know the sight of Hacker, with chair and battery of clarinets and saxophones, being lifted on to the stage and sharing a private joke with the stewards. He might be there to play in Peter Maxwell Davies's *Fires of London* (once the *Pierrot Players*) or Alexander Goehr's *Music Theatre Ensemble*, both of which he helped to start. His next concert in the hall, today, will be the first appearance in London of his own group, *Matrix*.

Had his grandmother not predicted consumption, therefore, Hacker would have learned the oboe. His father said "learn the clarinet first" and after two years at the Royal Academy he joined the LPO. He stayed for nearly a decade and then five years ago, the thing happened.

"I got this spinal thrombosis. It just happened one day, I got this pain. The doctor said I'd tweaked a nerve. But then later I was teaching, and I felt drunk, all strange. I went outside and got into the car and hardly had the strength to push the pedals. By the evening I couldn't get out of the chair I was in. I was taken to hospital, and they thought I had polio at first. But then they opened my spine and they found this blood clot. They moved it, though this made the paralysis worse, of course. But I'm lucky, really, if it had been a quarter of an inch higher it would have affected my hands."

This was a turning-point in his life in other ways, for about now, in parallel, his technical ideas were developing. And he plunged back in as soon as possible. "I did an invitation concert with tubes and things coming out of me. I was let out of Stoke Mandeville to do it. When I got back I was sick all night. But I had to do it."

He played Harrison Birtwistle's "Ring a Dumb Carillon" then, though the work must be entered with all the events of that time is Maxwell Davies's formidable "Hymnos" for clarinet and piano. Hacker compares it with the very greatest works for the instrument; to him it was the crucial challenge, the tremendous complementary ordeal. Max started writing "Hymnos" before I was disabled, but I gave the first performance of it afterwards. It's such an emotional experience. . . . And then, reminiscent about how he used to play rugby as a wing threequarter when he was at Dulwich, he says: "It's the same sort of tension that builds up and spills out, just like when you play 'Imagines'."

Even that athletic schoolboy memory evokes no hint of bitterness. "I'd rather people think of me as just a musician. But because I am I lumbered

Mr chairman

Christopher Ford
Interviews clarinetist
Alan Hacker (below)



with being disabled. I don't mind it being noted if it encourages other disabled people. You hope that as soon as people start hearing you play they realise you're not worried about being disabled." I was at a rehearsal of the *Fires of London* when they found the strain between the score and parts of a new work; each player took his music up to the conductor; the flautist, who happened to be the nearest person, took the clarinet music up: it perfectly natural.

That clarinet part might well have included notes at least an octave higher than the instrument is theoretically able to play. It might also have included chords, and the clarinet is only supposed to play its notes one at a time. The piece would surely have been written with Hacker in mind, for he has joined the distinguished roll of performers who are themselves living inspiration to composers (though for his musicianship rather than his technique, he would like to think).

He demonstrates his virtuosity, but does not find them easy to explain: "When you play a note on any instrument there are many pitches sounding but one pitch is dominant. Play a low note on the bass clarinet, for instance, and you can clearly hear the notes above it. You produce the chord by making other pitches come into greater aural prominence." But how? "By playing with different diaphragm pressure. I play with a very relaxed embouchure. I'm the only person I know of who plays as high. Almost everything I do I do with my diaphragm. The only way I can play is from my diaphragm."

He can do still stranger things. The splendid new Unicorn record of Maxwell Davies's "Eight Songs for a Mad King" Hacker has to sustain one note, the F below the treble staff, and at the same time slide up a semitone to the A flat above the staff. He does it without moving his fingers. "You must think the pitch he explains. It's a kind of mind or matter, suggests his wife. He tries to put his technique across to his pupils. "If you're a teacher, you want your pupils to be better than yourself." But can anyone else do a chordal glissando? "Well, no, but I working at it."

The funny thing, after all this technique is that his most deeply moving music is Bach's B minor Mass—which doesn't even use clarinets, of course, and that technical progress being what it is, he's as likely to be remembered as the man who restored Mozart's clarinet concertos.

For the better part of two centuries this very familiar work has generally been played on the wrong instrument. "When you look at it you see the are times with the bottom chopped off and arpeggios that go down at then go up when you'd expect them to go further down. In 1907 someone covered a magazine article of 18 containing a review of the first published edition, and pointing out errors, but I'd started reconstructing the original before this. Hacker had a bass-clarinet made, longer instrument with a slight kink near the mouthpiece, going sufficient lower than the normal clarinet to fit the notes Mozart must have wanted. "Nobody has been able to challenge his findings seriously, yet the credited edition still goes on being played. Not without a certain school of impatience, Hacker says: "There are nine recordings of the Mozart concert in the catalogue—all of them of version now proved to be a publisher's arrangement, with wrong notes and wrong phrasing."

It's with this clear-headedness about first principles that he wheels himself into the ICA and the London launch of *Matrix*. "My task at the ICA is to broaden the base of it. I want to be on pieces involving professionals as students, art students, people doing mime, schoolchildren. . . . Shortage of funds means that his first concert there will not be until next year, but *Matrix*, after a series of stops, is the Edinburgh Festival on September 4, seems a very lively thing. The bass constituents are singer, keyboard, percussion, and three clarinets (or saxophones), the latter allowing a unity tone-colour not found in many subgroups. They will open at the Q&A for example, with some concertos. Francesco played on the three saxophones. (What was that about authenticity?)

"My dictionary says that a matrix is a womb, a place where something is developed. Over the past ten years the task has been to get modern music accepted. Before that it was just thought of as funny. Now let's put it in the context of an enjoyable concert. One of the persons I know of who plays as high. Almost everything I do I do with my diaphragm. The only way I can play is from my diaphragm."

MERCURY THEATRE

Michael Billington

Julia Barry play

JULIA BARRY'S "Peta, Pam and Wendy" at the Mercury is a real collector's item: a farcical comedy about lesbianism that, in its voyeuristic simplicity and verbal coyness, takes one back to a lost theatrical era when "Soldiers in Skirts" and "Ladies Night in a Turkish Bath" were top touring attractions and Phyllis Dixey was regarded as a supercharged sex symbol. To me, it is like a trip back in a time-machine to my own post-war adolescence when I was just discovering there was rather more to the theatre than Shakespeare and Shaw, Birmingham Rep and Morris and Cowley.

Working on "The Boys in the Band" principle, Miss Barry offers us a touristic-eye-view of the homosexual community using a Hampstead party sequence to introduce us to all 57 lesbian varieties: for instance, the statuesque hostess ever ready with a sidelong Tallulah-like quip ("I shall never forgive myself in the morning," says nervous novitiate. "Well try sleeping till late afternoon."); the butch old theatrical pro running a tatty striptease revue and frequently addressed as "Mr."; and the ageing lush who believes sex is bad for one but marvelous for two. As a serious study of lesbianism the play is a non-starter, never capturing the sweet-and-sour quality of Marcus's superb "Sister George", and even as an erotic spectacle, it's pretty low-powered, making a gay all-girls party in Hampstead seem little more arousing than a Conservative women's conference. But it's a play that is hard to dislike if only because of its ceaseless parade of old jokes ("They drank so much vodka last night they were lighting their cigarettes without matches") and its archaeological reconstruction of a vanished late-forties theatrical world in which the sight of bare flesh was thrillingly horrible and in which vicars were irrevocably destined to lose their trousers.

RFH/QEH

Robin Denslow

Rock music

FOR THE Moody Blues to appear in Britain is a rare event indeed. They haven't been seen here for well over a year, even though they live in Surrey. Meanwhile, their albums—lavish studio productions, the height of experimentation for middle-brow popdom—have been constant best-sellers, though strangely ignored by much of the rock music press.

Saturday's concert at the Festival Hall displayed their curious charm: they are the Ray Conniffs of rock, the band you could take your mother to see. Much of their performance dogged by slight but vital amplification problems was a pale reflection of their albums. It seemed little wonder that

they should keep out of sight if they are one of the last of the recording (as opposed to performing) bands. But towards the end they suddenly found it a lot less rusty and produced about half an hour's worth of good, lush, if over-tasteful rock.

They are all songwriters, with a gift for packaging hummable, sentimental songs in a thick web of luxurious sound—and then introducing a tougher rock riff just when it seems they are going to go completely over the edge. Mike Pinder singing "Melancholy Man" was pure Shirley Bassey and a thousand strings, and the sequence from "Threshold of a Dream" with poems backed by flute and ethereal organ, was somewhat too gushing, though admittedly it was all slickly performed. The slightly tougher material (always tuneful and with perfect harmonies) was far better, and their Timothy Leary song was particularly good.

A few yards away at the Queen Elizabeth Hall there were two packed houses for Ralph McTell. He's just back from America, and with new management and recording company is being promoted heavily in the somewhat unlikely role of Britain's answer to James Taylor. He is a delightful performer, but is either being pushed too fast or taking himself too seriously. His new album "You well-meaning brought me here" includes the most solemn, dull songs he has ever written—his obsession with the mawkish and pathetic is not here lightened by the slightest streak of humour.

Robin and Barry Dransfield, on the same bill, have recently graduated from folk class to concert. They play mostly traditional material, on fiddle and guitar, with fine harmony singing, and were able to transform even "Wild Rover" from drunken pub song to a heart-felt ballad of repentance.

BRISTOL

David Foot

The 'Oz' Trial

THE BRISTOL Old Vic, with this late-night production at the Little Theatre, walks a legal tightrope at a time when the appeal is imminently pending. Richard Neville was there to listen to David Illingworth's edited transcript of the Old Bailey saga, to reassure himself that he need not go to court, and then to take part in the brief open discussion which followed the performance.

Compliments first: this evening of documentary-style theatre served to underline the indeterminate boredom of some preceding examples of the underground stage in Bristol. The "scripts" was often immensely funny and, as Neville said, earned a lot more laughs than in the trial proper. Although inevitably selective, it did not stray unreasonably from objectivity. A group of Bristol Old Vic actors, dressed casually and using a minimum of basic props, read the parts of judge, lawyers, and expert witnesses. It was the predominantly "Oz"-partisan audience which tended to slant the production. The judiciary—and, heaven knows, how pompous, pedantic, unworried, and reactionary it can be—was always the figure of fun. Here

were the real dangers, in ethical terms, in this production.

Some of the dialogue, especially that involving Rupert Bear's likely age and the extent of his phallic aggression were pure surrealism. Could this have gone on in a High Court of law, we asked ourselves? I should like to discuss the fundamental issues that took the "Oz" men to the Old Bailey in the context of this presentation. But it would be as improper for me to do so here as for the actors to invest their words with nuances or for Mr Illingworth to have concerned himself with any suggestion of interpretation.

FESTIVAL HALL

Edward Greenfield

Dieskau/Rampal

IT WAS HARD to tell who was the real hero of this recital evening at the Royal Festival Hall—Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau or his alleged accompanist, the great French flautist, Jean-Pierre Rampal. No doubt it was Dieskau who was primarily responsible for attracting so large an audience for what would generally be regarded as an Elizabeth Hall or even Purcell Room-type programme, but Dieskau's contribution, full-throated and vivid as it was, was confined to only three of the six items, while without a hint of breathlessness Rampal whistled through everything, sonatas, arias and all.

Truth to tell, the first three items, flute sonatas by Blavet and Bach and Handel's aria "Cara Sposa" were the sort of music which in critic-language is usually described obediently as "beautiful," with the underlying hint that it is "boring." One admired the performances, but they hardly lifted the music into the genuine beauty which knows no yawn.

But then for a Telemann Cantata which delightfully brought the story of Creation down to domestic scale both Dieskau and Rampal excelled themselves, particularly in the long central recitative where as in *Lieder* Dieskau had the fullest range of expression, matching the words in the subtlest possible way.

COVENT GARDEN

James Kennedy

La Fille

MEMORIES of Frederick Ashton's "La Fille Mal Gardée" begin to be long. Its choreography, like so much of Ashton's best, has proved to be both personal and adaptable; when it was new, nearly 12 years ago, it seemed that it must belong inalienably to its original cast but since then many of the Royal

review

Ballet's stars and starlets have been tried in almost all of them successfully. I do not, though, if I had ever seen a pair quite comparable with the original Lise (Nadia Nerina) and Colas (David Blair) until I saw Lesley Collier and David Wall on Saturday. Wall has been one of the Royal Ballet's leaders, and a fine Colas, for several years; Collier has only recently become conspicuous—in "Anastasia," for instance—and she is an almost brand new Lise. But both are very young and these roles are for the very young; they have a matching charm, an unforced suppleness of manner and an overall ease of technique. Their performance was exactly right; I particularly liked the occasional touches of comedy which Collier had, apparently, thought up for herself and the unruffled competence with which she disposed of the considerable technical conundrums of the "Fanny Elssler pas de deux."

One of the delights of this ballet is that it contains so many opportunities for comic character dancers as well as for heroic and tender. Two of the original character dancers, Leslie Edwards and Alexander Grant, were there again on Saturday. Grant's role, as Alain the bucolic, reluctant lover, is perhaps the only one in which there has been no really adequate substitute perennial, rival of dance and humour, a treat for everyone and perhaps, for intellectuals on the hunt for a message for our times.

COVENT GARDEN

Philip Hope-Wallace

Falstaff

QUITE A TOSS-UP of course if Mr Glossop could begin to rival the comic force, the essential *vis comica*, of our three last and best Falstaffs, Geraint, Gobbi, and Stabile, and in the event I must come down on the side of saying that his comedy is still apparently applied from outside like his bulk and does not shine out of him very naturally or idiomatically. All the same, you won't hear me complain of a Falstaff with such a plentiful of sheer vocal means, such a reliable method, and all in all such rich nature and smiling sounds. He was splendid when he swelled out on "Caro mio Signor Fontana," and really quite arresting when, mock pathetic in "Va vecchio John," he solicited our sympathy in the adversity of the wicked world. But Peter Glossop is no great Falstaff as yet, better in Verdi's tragedies. He is a strong good baritone and a reliable artist and that is not to be sneezed at.

The same rather goes for this Zeffirelli production, now tempered by the tactful Anne Anderson and less vulgar than the last, but still less and trickier than before. In the allegedly old days we had productions of "Falstaff" which were merely shabby; could we one day have one which was elegant and just simple? The conduc-

tor was Aldo Ceccato, generally assured and competent, sometimes pushing the score too fast and smothering the singers, seldom catching the subtle magic of the music or making it dance rather than bustle.

The cast was far from ideal, or sounded thus, with some quite preposterous overacting in minor roles—perhaps taking a cue from Regina Resnik, most welcome back to Mrs Quickly with her "reverence" (but then she is the sort of grand, voluminous star who can get away with any degree of overacting, so good is she in her own right). But what of the lovers—Ryland Davies as Fenton and Elizabeth Robson as sweet Ann Page (in Shakespeare), here Nanetta? Nothing much to report. Their music is short in time, but can be made like the world's greatest lyrical poetry. I thought it only adequately done.

CAMBRIDGE

Robin Grosvenor Myer

Trelawny

PINERO'S backstage comedy "Trelawny of the Wells" is a send-up on two levels. It takes off both the kind of melodramatic situation fashionable in the plays of its author's youth and the image of the actor current at the time (a programme note pertinently reminds us of Dickens's Mr Wopele).

Richard Cottrell, directing the play for the Cambridge Theatre Company at the Arts Theatre, Cambridge, has given us a spectacular production, fast and colourful, full of verve and charm. A strong cast has grabbed its chances with enthusiasm. The egregiously selfless and unsuccessful Tom Wrench could easily be a bit of a wet, but Daniel Massey's energetic performance as a humorously selfless character has conviction, drawing truth from the bottom of the treacle well. Helen Wells's genial snobbish Jennie Farrott provides a nice foil. Alan MacNaughton and John Woodcut contrast touchingly as two obsolete old men, out-of-date actor and retired judge, relics of a bygone age adjusting painfully to the ways of the rising generation. Angela Scouler and Richard O'Malley, the anonymous juvenile and her gauche West End boy friend, carry the serious business as far as it can be expected to go.

There are good cameos from John Cater, Rose Hill, and Betty Hardy, but the performance of the evening comes from Prunella Scales. Her superb timing and sensitive delivery make of the vulgar but good-hearted Avonia Bunn a woman of moving warmth and affection.

GRAMOPHONE RECORDS

Edward Greenfield

Colin Davis

COLIN DAVIS'S translation from the BBC to Covent Garden comes just when his recording career is taking an upward leap. Three major new issues show him at his finest. Summing up his BBC career is a thoughtful and

strong account of Beethoven's "Eroica" with the BBC Symphony Orchestra (Philips 6500 141); Purcell's "Dido and Aeneas" comes in a refreshing and intense performance with the Academy of St Martin's and Josephine Veasey as the heroine (Philips 6500 131); most important of all, his finest recorded Mozart performance so far is a new version of Mozart's "Il Nozze di Figaro" with some of the best and superbly paced (Philips 6507 014 four discs £7 available from November 12).

These are all satisfyingly "central" performances, readings which avoid idiosyncrasy to an unusual degree yet are compelling and above all energetic. Davis's lack of quirkiness has sometimes seemed a shortcoming. In live performances the interpreter who takes an individual view of a Beethoven interpretation tends to be the man who gets remembered, but on a record which invites repetition there is a strong case for preferring interpretations like Davis's. I find his "Eroica" increasingly satisfying with its wide dynamic contrasts beautifully caught by the recording, and the slow movement weighty and muscular without losing a passion to tatters. Go to the end (DGG) or Stoll (CBS) for more weight (HMV), but Davis's record makes a good middle-of-the-road recommendation.

This "Figaro" is particularly welcome, for it has become increasingly difficult to offer a first recommendation in this most universal of operatic comedies. Only in May Klempner came up with a truly great performance (HMV), memorable in every bar, but few will want to hear so weighty a work every time on record. The Kleiber recording, now available in the cheap Grand Opéra series, three discs only, still provides a performance that is superb in everything except some of the recitatives, but the recording shows its age.

I was worried about Davis's performance in advance, since the cast includes few regular star names. In fact the singers are consistently satisfying all with well-focused voices that can project the notes cleanly and stylishly. The great discovery is the black soprano, Jessye Norman, possessing a wonderfully rich and steady voice, as deliciously as the last night of the Proms will remember.

Wladimir Ginzburg has been heard at Covent Garden, but not so far in this country on record. The clarity and projection and memorably dark tone are coupled with a keen sense of humour, twinkling and sparkling. Geraint Evans in the Klempner set—though at a rather different tempo—he gives a revolutionary seriousness to the two vocal ballads. (Yes, I'll play the tune, Mr. Figaro.) Mrs. Figaro provides an obvious star name, but in fact she does not shine above the rest, standing firmly with such colleagues as Yvonne Minton (Cherubino), Ingrid Wigwell (the Countess), and Jeanette (Susanna), and Clifford Grant (Bartolo), his last, superbly commanding in "La Venetia." Fine playing too from the BBC Symphony Orchestra and excellent recording.

Davis's own vigorous enjoyment comes out not only in the Mozart but in the great Purcell opera too. It means that he will attempt the piece at Covent Garden for though claims of authenticity would bar it, such compressed and intense treatment of an epic theme deserves a large theatre.

Some of these records appeared in late editions on September

The politics of hate

HUMAN BEINGS are interminably exhorted to love one another by persons as diverse as mothers and monarchs, headmasters and hippies, Popes and pop singers. Love thy neighbour, love thine enemy, make love not war, you made me love you. Love, it appears, is a many-splendoured thing all right, nice work if you can get it but not an emotion presumed indigenous to man, not in any way guaranteed part of his make-up if left as nature, unbounded.

Yet we are all born with a longing to love, small children are endlessly loving, and I have never observed anything about my fellow men that justified so blanket a pessimism. Since the command to love is so repetitious a part of most religions I sometimes see it as just another of the ways in which man (wearing his masochistic God hat) tells himself and his brothers short. And I am constantly amazed at the command to love is so repetitious a part of most religions I sometimes see it as just another of the ways in which man (wearing his masochistic God hat) tells himself and his brothers short. And I am constantly amazed at the command to love is so repetitious a part of most religions I sometimes see it as just another of the ways in which man (wearing his masochistic God hat) tells himself and his brothers short.

are any criterion what they are saying is: "Hope I didn't come on too strong there, old man, didn't mean to be rude or anything, quite agree with your point and, anyway, how about a drink?" And I am left on the edge of my chair as their beaming faces fade, left seething and steaming and despairing because men like that are never going to change anything, in Ulster or the Clyde-side, for the poor, the unemployed, the immigrant or anyone in dire need because they love each other too much to hate enough. The same scene takes place daily in the House of Commons: men flay each other in public, on the floor and toast each other later, in private, in the bar, listing the admirable qualities of their erstwhile opponent.

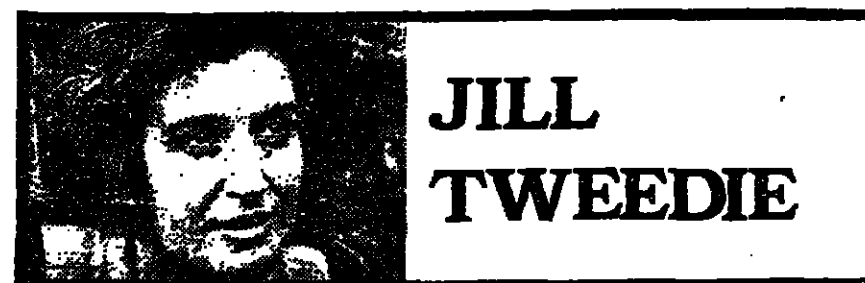
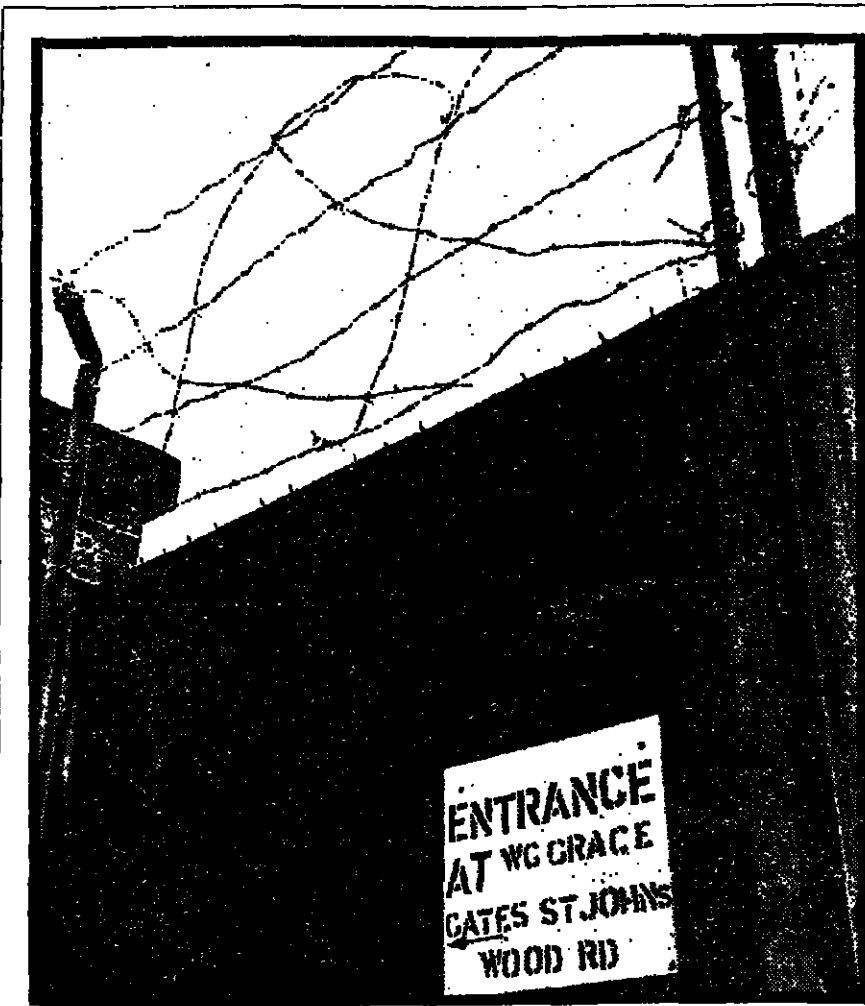
All of which may sound reasonable enough, even praiseworthy and yet, at times, I wonder if it does not lie at the root of why change takes so long, why injustice hangs round our necks like a millstone, why violence takes to the streets—forced out there by the implacable chumminess within.

Many an angry man, seething with hatred (back in his own home town) for the inequalities and poverty he sees around him, fights his way through to a position of some power and, once there, is overtaken by a softening of the heart. He meets, in person, the faces behind the policies he hates and what does he do but like them, warm to them? He may fan his anger for a while, tell himself that the man nodding kindly to him in the corridor is, by his beliefs and actions, directly contributing to the injustices he left behind but slowly, inevitably, the embers burn out, the face of the enemy blurs into the features of a personal friend and, all passion spent, he joins the Power Love-In.

Not amused

It happens to us all to a lesser degree. How often have I mentioned to a friend how much I abhor so-and-so's statements and actions, only to have the friend reply "Oh, but so-and-so's really very nice, you'd like him if you met him." Then what recourse do I have, knowing my own weakness, but never to meet him so that I can continue to abhor his actions, unsoftened by his personal charm, fine war record and kindness to dogs? It happens when a friend voices opinions I find harsh, dangerous, unfeeling. I may protest but my need to love and be loved cracks my voice into a placating gentleness, even into laughter, and I am betrayed, I betray, through insufficient anger. I have even suppressed my outrage at everything from anti-semitism to women's inequalities on points of etiquette: after all, he is my host, he is so much older than me, he's so nice in other ways, she is my mother-in-law. Another friend, wiser than I, once advised me not to use logic in arguing with someone whose views I deplored. "What we need to do," he said, "is to make views like racism seem as ill-behaved and foolish as using four-letter words in a Victorian front parlour. Don't try to convince, just sweep up your skirts and ask the person to leave the room because you are not amused."

Recently a black man wrote to me



about his feelings for white people. He said: "I hate them for making me hate them"—so much against the grain goes hate. In fact, so far as I have observed, the main problem for organised black people is not hating white men but loving them. They gather together, not to plot their downfall but to try, through a sort of group-therapy, to expunge at least for a while this paralysing love. It can be no coincidence that in many protest groups the insults most feared have not to do with hate but with love (you nigger-lover, you whitey-lover, you pig-lover). The biblical command "Love thine enemy" is carrying coals to Newcastle: the problem for the oppressed is much more likely to be learning sufficient hatred to get out from under.

To understand all is to forgive all and to change nothing at all.

PETER HAIN, at twenty-one, already knows a fair amount about hate and anger. Brought up in South Africa, he has hated apartheid ever since he can remember and after his arrival here in 1966 began to channel that hatred to effective ends, culminating in the successful campaign to stop the South African cricket team playing in Britain. Since then he has had reason to feel what he calls the "cold, calculating hatred" of the right-wing establishment.

The one thing they could not swallow was the fact that we won. The British establishment has an enormous ability to absorb protest as long as it remains just protest and everyone from Mr Vorster to the M.C.C. would have been quite happy if we had just paraded up and down outside Lord's—in other words, remained impotent. But we did the unforgivable: we achieved our target and, off-hand, I'd say we were virtually the only protest group for some time that have done that, other than the London Squatters. And since then, the anger directed at me personally and against the whole campaign has been quite virulent. Our public meetings are broken up by groups of Tories and fascists—well, I lump them all together because they all ask the same questions in the same outraged tones. Oh if you want to talk about hatred then you have to talk about the Right. They really hate, and emotionally, not logically, the outbursts in some newspapers after the cancellation were so hysterical they were hard to believe.

Mr Hain uses the word "hate" when he talks of apartheid but otherwise prefers to describe his feelings about the complacency of society, the very structure of society, rather as "intense frustration."

"I think it's very important not simply to vent one's moral anger on some useless activity—there's no point in losing sleep over Bengal when it does no one any good. When I started getting involved in political action I was constantly angry but I try to make the effort to drive certain issues from my mind because I don't have the time or the resources to take on everything. But I feel anger, still, when I see Lord Home pretending he's not appeasing racism when he talks about Rhodesia or when Heath shows such an arrogant disregard for black people over the arms to South Africa issue."

He is also very aware of the difficulty in maintaining anger when faced with individuals rather than a system or principle and considers himself in the front line of the absorption process—"invitations to lunch and all that sort of thing."

"Meeting people face to face does

make protest harder. There's the situation within the Liberal Party: Young Liberals are often highly incensed about individuals in the party leadership but it's not easy to express that anger publicly when you know you're going to meet them personally, next day, at a meeting. In fact, I believe part of the success of the Stop the Seventies Tour campaign was because we never communicated directly at all with the other side. If I'd been asked to Lord's for discussion I wouldn't have refused but, in many ways, the fact that they never asked and we never met made it easier to keep teeth in the campaign."

Why was such hatred aroused by this one comparatively small success (though in South Africa the impact was far larger)? George Hahn, an American film-maker living here, has made a film, "Ashes to Ashes," about cricket in England, spurred on by his sudden observation that Lord's cricket ground looked not unlike a concentration camp, surrounded as it is by barbed wire, broken glass and an astounding number of prohibitive posters. His film traces some of the lesser known facets of cricket and the game emerges from his analysis as a somewhat sinister and uneasy ritual. Indeed, sport in general on the surface so healthy and innocent a pastime—has rather murkier aspects to it than are often imagined. The vandalism that so often accompanies football matches points up the obvious fact that sport serves as an unparalleled outlet for diffuse hatreds and frustrations and it is easy to see that, say, Brazil's national football obsession is not unconnected with the poverty and misery of too many of the population. A convenient device to divert attention from a repressive regime and equally convenient as a political device: witness Mr Nixon's recent move to send ping-pong teams to China.

Prosecution fund

So people who believe sport to be outside politics, floating in rarefied air above the less admissible human emotions, are perhaps a little naïve. It seems quite possible that the cancellation of the Seventies Tour provided an opportunity for those emotions to be channelled on to members of the campaign. Peter Hain now faces a private prosecution brought by a Mr Francis Bennion, with some twenty conspiracy charges named in his actions. Early in July Mr Bennion toured South Africa, was greeted as a hero with banner headlines in the newspapers, and his efforts, particularly with the South African Rugby Board, have already raised something like £3,000 for the "Hain Prosecution Fund," backed in this country by the Society for Individual Freedom and the Monday Club.

With this in mind Lord Avebury (Eric Lubbock, ex-Liberal MP) along with sponsors as diverse as the Bishop of Selsey and Johnny Dankworth have recently started the Peter Hain Fund, anxious that financial penalties should not fall on Mr Hain in particular when so many others were associated with him in his campaign. Their particular concern is that if Mr Bennion's action were to succeed, "a judicial precedent would have been created that may have serious implications for any future non-violent action on a moral issue." Cheques should be made payable to the Peter Hain Fund and sent to High Elm Farm, Downe, Orpington, Kent. Fair play chaps, it's only a game; play up, play up, and all that rot, and may the best man win?



DISPOSABLE seems to be a word which is rapidly acquiring a double meaning. In bleak reality it has come to mean that you pass your garbage on to somebody else to dispose of and if said garbage proves to be indestructible well, it's tough on the landscape.

The laughable part of all this anti-conservationism was highlighted last week by the situation Boots got itself into. Boots sells washing-up liquid called Kudos in half-gallon polythene containers as well as small, squishy packs. The large containers are, naturally, non-returnable because Boots thinks that the washing and transportation of used containers would cost too much. So in Newcastle, half-gallons of Kudos are in short supply because there has been a temporary hold-up in production of containers.

Asked if Boots felt any sense of responsibility for the environmental hazard their Kudos jars present, their spokesman said he couldn't really answer the question officially but didn't check out that everybody should be educated more in the preservation of the countryside etc., etc.?

Yes, Clifford's Dairies, for one. Clifford's are experimentally delivering 30,000 plastic bottles of milk a week to the residents of Henley-on-Thames. When they are empty, the council dumps the bottles on the corporation tip at Assendon on the edge of the Chilterns. Mr John Clifford pointed out that the 30,000 bottles represented the same weight of rubbish as the old glass bottles which were broken or simply not returned—though in those terms thirty plastic bottles equals one glass one. Clifford's have also said that the plastic can be incinerated (in expensive machinery which Henley does not have) or shredded up to be used in road-building. Naturally there is no suggestion that Clifford's should set up a shredding plant and deal with their own rubbish. They could do with something to offset the costs since plastic bottling comes to about 21p more per gallon than glass.

Meanwhile the burghers of Henley are organising themselves. Tonight there is an environmental protest meeting at the Town Hall (8 p.m.) and they are collecting as many plastic bottles as they can find and returning them, in true Friends of the Earth style, to Clifford's.

THE RETAIL Trading Standards Association has jumped with both heavily-booted feet on the heads of newspapers and magazines which publicise special offers to their readers. At the association's annual general meeting, the chairman, Mr Maurice Catesby, said that too many offers were "either misdescribed or grossly over-valued in comparison with similar merchandise in retail shops." He thought that publishers should be made to feel more aware of their obligations under the Trade Descriptions Act rather than passing the blame for poor goods on to the suppliers.

The RTSA has given special attention to the "Daily Mirror's" offer of a pair of pillows; cost £1.97. It checked identical pillow prices with three London stores and one shop in the West Country. The retail prices came out at £1.79, £1.90, £1.80, and £1.68 respectively.

For good measure, says the association's bulletin, "the Chiltern Research Section of the RTSA Testing Laboratory tested one of the 'Daily Mirror' pillows to ensure that its fill-



CHECKOUT
edited by Elisabeth Dunn

This is a bus.
But think of it as a phone box.

This is the London Transport "exact fare campaign." It's hopeless over long distances and you get six wrong numbers in a row

ing conformed with the statement on the label to the effect that the filling was in accordance with the requirements of British Standard 1877. This lays down the standard of cleanliness needed to ensure that regulations under the Rag Flock Act are met in the interest of public hygiene. The pillow failed the test relevant at the time of the offer."

CHECKOUT's Policeman of the Year Award goes to an unknown traffic cop. Left behind in a café on the M1 by her coach to Leicester, a desperate traveller called the police. An officer came along in a white speed car and, warning her against looking at the speedometer, drove her northwards in pursuit of the bus. Since her eye never left the clock, she remarked nervously at 120 mph that they might as well switch the siren on, which he did. But even that failed to catch the bus though further police action managed to get the lady's luggage off the coach and locate somebody who could collect her from the hard shoulder.

THE JET petrol station at Bookham, Surrey, along with its fellows in other parts of the country, is currently making a special offer of a free gallon of petrol with every gallon of oil bought. The cost of this advantageous package is £1.25. But economically-minded motorists in the area have pointed out that before the special offer came into effect, the oil cost only 99p.

Comoco, the company which owns

Jet stations, explained that the recommended retail price of the oil was £1.25 but that a lot of garage managers preferred to reduce their profit margin and charge 99p. Which for a start was a bit of a whacking great profit the others must be making on it. But what's happening here, said Comoco's PR man, "is that while he's been making no profit on the oil, he's now taking his margin on the oil and losing it on the petrol the other side of the forecourt." All most confusing and really, in the long run, not all that advantageous.

GASEOUS coincidences: "At best conversion is an inconvenience to customers and can sometimes present difficulties"—warning letter from the North-eastern Gas Board.

"After two years of 'conversion' after writing innumerable letters and getting no replies; after employing a solicitor when gas leaks became so bad that our lives and property were in danger; after refusing to pay our gas bills and in desperation, after putting in a claim of expenses, we get an apology? An explanation? No. A letter from a gentleman called the Service Representative to say: I am instructed to advise you that the Board cannot agree to meet any part of this claim—suicide note. (3) from a consumer of the Eastern Gas Board's supply.

Grievances against area gas boards can be aired at the local consultative council whose address should be displayed in all gas showrooms. Whether said grievances can be allayed or not is another matter.

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(MORTGAGEWISE THAT IS)

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Across the party lines

Is it sensible or right to try to unite the Labour Opposition on a hard anti-Market line? Mr Wilson usually leaves his options open but in his speech at Huddersfield on Saturday it is hard to see what loopholes he left for compromise. Coming after Mr Benn's invitation to constituency parties to set up something akin to courts martial of pro-Market Labour MPs, Mr Wilson now says that the parliamentary party's conscience clause does not extend from a matter of principle to its practical consequences. The Labour MPs who voted for Europe on Thursday will now be told to vote against the legislative means of bringing it about. Abstentions will not do.

The parliamentary system needs a viable and credible alternative to the Government of the day. For that reason alone it is undesirable to have the Labour Party in deep and prolonged disarray. But can the divisions be bridged by draconian discipline? Possibly for a time, but it is not the way to heal them. For it is the deep conviction of the 69 Labour MPs who voted alongside Mr Heath and his Conservatives for going into Europe that this is a crucial decision that must be taken. Few of them can now be expected to change their minds. This cannot be hidden by a show of discipline. Are those who think and feel this way to be silenced or driven out of the Labour Party? And would that leave the Labour Opposition as a credible alternative Government?

It is understandable that the Opposition should want to exploit the Heath Government's insecure majority for the passage of the legislation which must accompany the decision to join

the EEC. It is legitimate for Labour to try to hold up the rest of the Conservative programme to be announced in the Queen's speech tomorrow. But to ask the pro-Market Labour MPs to wreck the legislative means for joining Europe is to take political expediency too far.

Tactics as cynical as that would not necessarily win any credit for Labour. The debate on Europe may have left the electorate bored, puzzled, and suspicious, but there is equally a chance that the voters will now say, having taken the decision, let's get on with it—just as they will remember that it was Labour's intention when in office to take Britain into Europe. Furthermore, Labour has to reckon not only with the MPs who, with varying degrees of conviction, think it in the national interest to join the EEC; in the country there must be some hundreds of thousands of Labour voters who are also pro-European and deeply disenchanted with the performance of the party this summer.

The sensible course for Labour is to recognise that Europe is a quite distinctive and exceptional cross-party issue. After all, it has already produced such improbable associations in the voting lobby as Benn and Bullus, Foot and Fell, Mikardo and Nabarro, Peart and Powell, Shore and Sorel. It is not only Labour that has been falling apart, but the party system itself. That is to be expected from time to time on great issues that do not fit the familiar party lines. But it will not re-establish convincing party alternatives to pretend that differences over Europe can be hidden away and forgotten. On the contrary, this could confirm the misleading idea that Labour is the party that is against Europe.

Disillusioned about aid

The decision of the United States Senate to reject the foreign aid programme is more a matter of disappointment than isolationism. In the short term it was sparked off by what Mr Nixon termed "the undignified actions" of some delegations celebrating the US defeat over the admission of China to the United Nations at the expense of Formosa. This brought deeper feelings of disillusionment to a head which produced the incongruous situation of liberals and conservatives acting in concert in the Senate. Senator Church outlined the misgivings over aid. On one level he asked whether the returns on US aid had been worthwhile. On another, he said, "In the name of preserving peace, we have waged an endless war; in the guise of serving as sentinels of the 'free world' we have stood watch while free Governments gave way to military dictatorships. . . . American aid spread far and wide (has) failed to narrow the gap between the rich nations and poor."

The muddle into which the US has got itself is exemplified by the China vote at the UN. The whole process leading logically to Chinese admission was, after all, creditably set in motion by President Nixon. The commitment to Formosa meant the inevitable formulation of a "two-China" policy. But given Peking's well-known position on this, the UN debating and admission procedures, and that the essential problem was one of Chinese representation at the UN, and not of admission or expulsion, the United States was backing a non-starter. There is no doubting the seriousness of the efforts the US exerted to

keep Formosa in. But the wavering voters had doubts about their sincerity while Mr Kissinger was negotiating in Peking at the time of the voting.

The US error was to regard many of the votes for China's admission as defections. It reflects a deep misunderstanding of the dilemma of the Tunisians, Moroccans, and Turks. Were they to vote for what seemed reasonable, or bow to the risk of losing foreign aid from the United States? Their response compounded American disenchantment that 25 years of generous and abundant aid had not produced gratefulness, that it had led to the disappointments and tragedies of Vietnam, and that it had not brought allies, particularly in Europe, to be prepared to take on a greater share of the economic and military burdens of the world's (self-appointed) policeman. These factors, and the increasing pressure of the need for attention to domestic problems, led Senate liberals and conservatives to signal an end to an era of US aid.

However, it is still unlikely that US aid will be ended. The Senate vote may have killed the aid bill in this form, but there are still Congressional procedures by which it can be resurrected in other forms. There are some £2,000 millions still to be spent from previous, unaltered allocations. The United States is not going to withdraw from supporting its mammoth overseas commercial interests. Furthermore, this action by the Senate flies in the face of everything President Nixon is trying to do in foreign policy. But if aid is to continue, it will have to be on the basis of a different understanding by the United States.

More homes for more jobs

Several million people in Britain need new homes. They include the outright homeless, those who live in slums and those living in substandard, overcrowded accommodation. There are, according to the latest count, some hundreds of thousands of building workers at present out of work. This waste of resources is a social scandal. But will it receive serious consideration when Parliament reassembles tomorrow? Will proposals to tackle the housing and unemployment problem on an emergency basis be included in the Queen's Speech? They should be. At present the state of the housing programme is receiving far too little attention from politicians both in Government and Opposition. The Department of the Environment is prone to take comfort in the improving statistics for private housing completions. This is to be welcomed. But it does not compensate for the much bigger, and continuing, fall in public sector house building. By the end of 1971 total house completions are likely to be even lower than the 1970 figure of 350,000, which was the worst for eight years.

The Government will claim that it is doing its best to encourage local authorities to live up to their responsibilities. The new Housing Act

to be announced this week will force up council rents in many parts of the country. According to Government reasoning this should increase finances for more house building. In recent months the Government has also increased central exchequer finances to local authorities, some of which can be used for the house programme. But will the local authorities use the extra available finance to increase their housing commitments? There are signs that some authorities will prefer to use it to keep down what they fear may be politically suicidal rate demands next year. A crash housing programme runs into other difficulties. Building needs land. Buying the land, especially by compulsory purchase, is both expensive and inordinately time consuming. Then there are the delays in designing and planning.

On top of the administrative delays there are also suspicions that some local authorities are ideologically less than enthusiastic about a bigger public housing drive. That is why an emergency house building programme may have to become the responsibility of a central Government agency rather than the local authorities. If this Government wants to register its concern about either housing or unemployment the time has come for emergency measures on both scores.

A COUNTRY DIARY

WESTMORLAND: The commissioning this weekend of the huge, underground pumping station near Gale Bay means that Manchester Corporation can now take an average, throughout the year, of 25 million gallons of water a day—and still leave Ullswater an unspoiled lake. You can't really see where Manchester has been—the cows graze contentedly above the buried machinery—and the second largest stretch of water in England, and perhaps the most beautiful, is still not a reservoir, and never will be. This could be the most satisfactory, from the public's point of view, of Manchester's often stormy adventures in the Lake District which have lasted nearly 100 years, and if the city did as good a job, or better, with their Windermere scheme, due for completion next year, they could even be welcomed into the bosom of local society. Indeed, we are almost back in 1892 when the redoubtable Canon H. D. Rawnsley, who had led the opposition to the Thirlmere project, was apparently so satisfied with the final result that he proposed the toast to the waterworks committee at the official lunch—and even wrote four sonnets for the occasion. But Ullswater is a vastly better job than Thirlmere or Haweswater, which are major reservoirs and dead lakes, for Manchester has learned many lessons in the past 80 years, the main one being that national amenities are sacrosanct and that public opinion can overthrow the biggest battalions. So the city, soon to retire from the scene, is no longer the villain of the piece but, standing in the wings for its entrance, is the new Demon King—the Water Resources Board—with half a dozen nasty looking bombs up his sleeve.

A. HARRY GRIFFIN.

THE MOST depressing fact about the articles, letters and resignations over art schools in the polytechnics is that they have all been so conscious of damage. Scarcely anyone has remembered the opportunities either now or in terms of what might have been. Yet those of us who support the creation of polytechnics certainly hoped for the help of the colleges of art in creating "comprehensive academic communities." It was not that we expected the artists to civilise the rude mechanicals or bring a little culture to "mere" vocational education, but that we were attracted by the colleges' distinctive educational goals and practices.

Their students were the first to criticise the curricula and purposes of higher education. Their staffs had come quickly to terms with the new generation. The artists had much to teach. We even hoped they themselves might gain, from joining "poly" techniques and from sharing the more independent governing bodies the new institutions were to have.

The artists now believe that these hopes have proved cheats. But it is by no means clear that they are the only victims. A consciousness of insensitivity and lack of understanding is not unknown among the principals and staffs of other constituent colleges. Heads of other departments have felt the growth of bureaucracy and "management" of an indifference to their particular goals and needs and of a sense that decisions about them are taken on less than relevant grounds. And the tragedy is that all this was foreseeable, and foreseen, as soon as the polytechnic policy was announced in 1966.

The chief reason why things have gone wrong is that the Department of Education and Science thought that establishing polytechnics was just an administrative exercise. In the early days the chief energy of Ministers and their officials was devoted to ensuring that the new institutions had satisfactory independent governing bodies with real power and including staff representatives.

But very little thought was given to the question of what these governing bodies were going to be governing. What sort of institutions were they going to be?

In its Notes for Guidance on preparing schemes for polytechnics the local authorities were offered only five lines on "long-term development." No proposals for this were required, and plans for development had

The lost opportunities



TYRRELL BURGESS on what went wrong with the polytechnics

to be within existing accommodation and that known to be coming into use. It was again a purely administrative, approach. The height of the Department's aspiration was to rationalise past and current developments.

This was no way to establish distinctive and self-confident academic communities, nor to encourage genuine cooperation.

Only a few years earlier, the new universities had all been started through academic planning boards which established in general terms their objectives—an exercise which was recognised to be indispensable.

The polytechnics, being founded from existing institutions, often by amalgamating several colleges, needed to consider their planning even more, and in such a way that each constituent part could make its own distinctive contribution. Each polytechnic should have been required to work out its educational objectives and the means by which it proposed to achieve them. It should then have said what these implied for staff, accommodation, laboratories, libraries, amenities—and government. The fact that

proposals for physical plant and methods of government were made "in vacuo," without being rooted in educational need, meant that they could not hope to be appropriate for the developing institutions or for their constituent parts.

The Department, however, believed that there was no sense in planning, indeed no way of planning, until the new directors and governing bodies were installed. It did not seem to realise that this implied a view of polytechnic administration which was authoritarian, bureaucratic and thus inappropriate in an institution of higher education. There was no reason why the existing staff of the institutions concerned could not have produced academic development plans, with consequential proposals for governing bodies, relations between faculties and the rôle of the director.

Some such process was absolutely essential for institutions being established by amalgamation. I remember writing in *The Guardian* (May 23 1968), "Those polytechnics which are to be made up of dis-

parate colleges (of technology, art and commerce, are in desperate need of such an exercise. At present, many of them cannot bring themselves to talk to one another. Disaffection and low morale are spreading. Getting these groups of colleges, whose amalgamation so far look like an administrative convenience, to produce from within academic development plans could transform a departmental disaster into an educational advance."

At the time I suggested ways in which this could be done, involving the establishment of a polytechnic academic board which would advise the Secretary of State that development plans were acceptable before a polytechnic was formally designated. This was not done—on the ground that the polytechnics did not yet exist. Well, now they do exist, they have their faculty committees and academic boards, and although it will now be very much more difficult, they can be asked to plan their own development. They should, certainly, be required to produce academic development plans during this academic year.

What is more, these plans will need to be externally validated—otherwise there is a continuing danger that the artists and others will find themselves overlaid. There are plenty of precedents for this in higher education, from the old national certificate schemes to the Council for National Academic Awards and the Summer School Council. A national and independent board for validating polytechnic development plans is now essential. Nor does the case for it rest on a view that the polytechnics are somehow incompetent (any more than the planning boards of universities assumed incompetence there). It is simply a device for ensuring that a necessary job is done in a productive way.

I would myself go further and argue that one of the board's criteria for judging plans should be their compatibility with the policy of successive governments for the development of the public sector of higher education. And I would make future building programmes depend upon the production and validation of plans. That this will seem shocking at this stage to large numbers of people in the polytechnics is a measure of the opportunities lost since 1966. The art college rumpus suggests that these opportunities are about to be lost for ever.

Time to reassess police problems

TO THE EDITOR

Sir,—In July, 1969, Mr Callaghan, then Home Secretary, announced a review of police complaints procedure. He invited the Police Advisory Board to submit recommendations and he subsequently extended the invitation to other interested organisations and individuals. He was responding to a call for the independent review of police complaints, launched by the Parliamentary Civil Liberties Group and supported by 170 MPs of all parties.

Mr Maundling has never publicly repudiated the commitment to report back to Parliament yet, by the autumn of 1971, no statement has been made. There have been only one or two press leaks on the Police Advisory Board's recommendations and the announcement by Scotland Yard that a special complaints department for the Metropolitan Area is to be established under the direction of a senior police officer. This proposal hardly revivifies the spirit of the review. Scotland Yard already has a complaints department under civilian direction.

I am prompted to draw attention to the Home Secretary's discreet silence by recent

reports of large-scale corruption in the New York police force. The potential for corruption is intrinsic in the rôle of the police, and it would be a great mistake to say it could not possibly happen here.

Police corruption in the widest sense can flourish when there is a high level of criminality, a lack of accountability and control, reluctance on the part of Government or the courts to act decisively, an absence of any independent review procedure, an esprit de corps that places loyalty to colleagues before the public interest, the elevation of a force to the status of a "sacred cow" above public criticism and debate, deterioration in the quality of recruits and an official furtiveness that throws a veil of secrecy around police affairs.

Some of these conditions exist in Britain today. In addition, existing confidence is being severely strained by prosecutions against police officers, by the rumour which have accompanied them, and by the obsolete and inaccurate views which characterise most of the public statements made by senior officers.

The time for an honest, searching and rational assessment is long overdue. Fortunately this can be done without

undermining police morale or public confidence. The police in Britain have a creditable record of efficiency and integrity which, in spite of police fears to the contrary, has helped to achieve an unequalled level of public respect.

With this foundation, it should be possible to ensure that existing standards are maintained and, where necessary, improved. The introduction of an independent system for reviewing police complaints would be a useful start. Strenuous efforts should be made to improve the quality of recruits and of training within the force. The failure of graduate entry schemes is ominous. There is no reason why, given

intelligent leadership, an improved career structure, and an increased emphasis on the social sciences in police training at every level, the force should not be made attractive to the many young people who want to serve the community. Above all, the police themselves, and the Home Office, must be persuaded to move away from their defensive position and positively encourage a wider interest in policing and the problems facing the force. After all police problems are our problems. They should be shared.—Yours faithfully,

Tony Smythe,
General Secretary,
National Council for Civil Liberties,
London NW 1.

A woman's unequal equality

Sir,—Your correspondent, Mr Turek (October 28) claims to support the "establishment of the absolute equality of men and women." Yet, when he states that a man's property is his own and that a woman, in claiming alimony, is trying to have it both ways, he overlooks the following facts:

1. Marriage is a partnership.
2. Women relinquish their earning power outside the home when they devote themselves to careers as wives and mothers.
3. A massive theft has been perpetrated on women: (a) Of property which, until the nineteenth century, Married Women's Property Acts, accrued to her husband on marriage. She could be turned out relatively penniless; (b) Of a fair return for work. Women's average industrial wage is half that of a man; (c) Of maintenance of children on separation or divorce. The near impossibility of enforcing

these payments and their widespread evasion is a known scandal.—Yours sincerely,

Marjorie D. Hollowood,
Blackmoor Paddock,
Haldish Lane,
Sharnley Green, Surrey.

Sir,—I wonder who Andrew Turek would suggest should support a mother and her children, if not that mother's lawful husband?

When a woman marries and has children she puts herself at risk financially, and her chances of bettering her position in a career are seriously jeopardised. It is not the women in my experience who want it both ways, but the men—who are too immature to recognise their responsibilities.—Yours faithfully,

Annabel Geddes,
The Gingerbread Group,
Box 70,
7 Webbs Road SW 11.

EEC: an electoral hazard

Sir,—Peter Jenkins (October 28) refers to the loss to the European Community if we in the Labour Party do not work to make more democratic the structure of the institutions.

One point on which I have seen little discussion is the implementation of the declaration which the Labour Government made in May 1969 at the time of the visit of the Italian President to this country: "The European Communities must be sustained by an elected Parliament."

Britain, like France, Germany and Italy, will be entitled to 36 members in the European Parliament. If they are to be

directly elected it will mean constituencies of about 15 million people. It would cost a huge sum of money merely to get the names of the candidates known in constituencies of this size and we could easily run into the problems which face the USA today where a millionaire has a long start in the race for the Senate because the expenses are so great.

We must use our influence to see that from the beginning it is agreed that public money be used, as in Germany, to finance these parliamentary elections.—Yours faithfully,

(Sir) Geoffrey de Freitas,
House of Commons.

The Economist

In this issue:

Europe:
Let's avoid
America's mistakes

And now for some
government
decisions about
industry

Birmingham Blues

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Michael Joseph



PETER JENKINS

Which way will the centre slide?

plain at Whitworth on Friday night and are prepared to return to the fold on the terms previously outlined by the party chairman, Mr Douglas Houghton. This fold, however, they expect to be a moderate one in which as moderates, they can live with their moderate heads held up.

Mr Wilson in his speech at Huddersfield on Saturday evening demanded additional surer ties of future good behaviour. Mr Jenkins has left blurred the question of whether Labour's pro-marketisers might in future feel entitled to abstain. Mr Wilson demanded no more abstentions. Mr Jenkins, while expressing his desire for the breach to be healed, said that it could not be done if the party in the year ahead concentrates its main effort on the one issue on which it could not agree — the Common Market.

But Mr Wilson repeated his assertion that Mr Heath was at the beginning of his Common Market difficulties and not at their end. "He cannot carry entry into Europe on Tory terms," on the basis of the votes of Tory members of Parliament. The clear message of Mr Wilson's speech was that the price of entry back into the fold has to be higher than the price Mr Jenkins has yet indicated he is prepared to pay.

The key to the whole matter, as always in the Labour Party, is the Centre — that section of the party which Iain Macleod used to describe as its blanchange. On the Left there are about 70 MPs who would love to see heads roll for the breach to be healed. On Thursday there were 89 who were prepared to defy a three-line whip and about the same number, although not exactly the same people, con-

stitute a hard core who would go to the barricades for Mr Jenkins as deputy leader of the party. In the middle are more than 100 MPs, the silent majority of the Labour Party, who will now decide not only the deputy leadership, and the party's immediate response to the crisis which has come upon it, but also settle the question of what sort of party it intends to remain or become.

The immediate reaction of the Centre will not necessarily be the same as its long-term reaction. For example, its present anger or dissatisfaction with what happened on Thursday night could result in Mr Jenkins not being re-elected deputy leader — even if Mr Jenkins and his friends are correct in judging that by next February the Centre of the party will lack enthusiasm for staying up all night with Mr Foot and Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn in

a clause by clause, line by line rearguard action against the Common Market legislation in unholly alliance with Mr Enoch Powell and Sir Gerald Nabarro. The probability that Mr Fred Fear, will add his name to the list of candidates for the deputy leadership may make it more difficult for Mr Jenkins to win simply by default of Mr Foot or Mr Benn.

At the moment the shape and mood of the blanchange is as much a mystery to the participants as it is to the commentators. The pro-market rebels believe that they have demonstrated themselves to be a powerful section of the party. They insist that they have acted above board throughout and that Mr Wilson and Mr Robert Mellish, the chief whip, have only themselves to blame for not believing the promises which were communicated to them. The

rebels hope that the centre of the party will recognise their bona fides and have no wish to upset the balance of the party between Left and Right and no appetite for prolonging the Common Market row.

Others interpret it differently. They report that the centre is genuinely angry and will be in much closer sympathy with Mr Wilson's peace terms than Mr Jenkins's. They will take the view that Mr Jenkins's difficulties are largely of his own making and that it is now for him to reconcile himself with the party and not for the party to reconcile itself with him. One of Nye Bevan's remarks is recalled: "You can't have your crown of thorns and your 30 pieces of silver."

The danger for the Labour Party is that the centre will act too late or not at all to meet the party from internal war between Right and

Left factions. In the Shadow Cabinet Mr James Callaghan, Mr Denis Healey and Mr Anthony Crosland will probably club together in an attempt to steer some sort of middle course but if it is the nature of the situation that nobody can agree exactly where the middle is. The decisive factor in such a situation should be the leader, Mr Wilson, who throughout the affair has made the minimisation of the split in his party his first concern and responsibility. But if the leader of the Labour Party is expected to ride two horses at once — "or have no right to be in the bloody circus," as James Maxton put it, Mr Wilson is at the moment riding two horses but steering neither.

Probably he would still prefer Mr Jenkins to remain his deputy but only if Mr Jenkins meets the party's terms. Mr Wilson evidently is not pre-

pared to push the majority into reconciliation with the minority. He is standing on the terms he held out at Brighton: having countenanced, if not exactly tolerated, an unusual rebellion the party is now entitled to expect an unusual bond of loyalty from the renegades.

The public looking on may find it an amazing spectacle. Having voted according to deeply held conviction on October 28 the Labour Market-eers are now expected to fight to the last to prevent the Government from carrying out the Parliament's decision. The predicament of the Labour Party may be tragic but it is not as silly as it looks. For either it maintains its coalition or it breaks up to produce a realignment on the Left. A two-party system of government cannot withstand a sustained cross vote on a major issue. A party cannot agree to disagree on something as important as the Common Market for a whole year or more ahead. Either it agrees by majority decision to pursue a party line or it ceases to be an effective party until such a day as a majority can be found for a whole year or more ahead. Either the minority enabling the coalition to function once more.

Tremor in the towers

eter Harvey on the vulnerable O network

BRITAIN'S communications network — an overlapping mesh of micro-wave, radio and cable systems — is extremely vulnerable to sabotage. A number of countries are engaged in urban guerrilla and terrorist activities have used this vulnerability to bring down communications in recent years, and now take stringent security measures to guard their communications systems.

Barbed wire entanglements around micro-wave towers; air-raids to cable inspection balloons sealed with combinations; jamming of radio stations; cable offices and "flex routing centres" — these "precautions" have become commonplace in many Latin American and Middle Eastern nations.

And last night in London security planners and Post Office officials were seriously considering what steps Britain could take to prevent further bomb attacks — like the blast at the Post Office tower in the West End yesterday — on the telecommunications grid.

Any major disruption to the national system could have disastrous consequences; such of Britain's ground defence communications travels through the Post Office grid. This link is relied upon by its defence bases, and other military installations to not only keep them in touch with each other but to provide that vitally essential, service.

The London Tower has its counterparts scattered throughout the country; in fact, its revolving restaurant is its only distinguishing feature. The tower, its crown named the "radio-relay mits," speaks to about one hundred others — from Inverness to Goomhill. There are about 120 major stations in the national micro-wave circuit. Each plays a major role in a triangle of telephone, radio and television to the country. Each is usually in an isolated area with, invariably, a tiny non-resident staff of engineers.

Ranging in size from London's 620-foot monster at the way down to forests of masts on the roofs of telephone exchanges, they are spaced about 20 to 30 miles apart. The location of the relay units (obvious exceptions apart) is classified as a defence secret. But as most of the towers are anything between 50 and 300 feet tall and usually sited on hillsides, it is hardly a secret that anyone who was really interested would have any difficulty in penetrating.

The microwave circuits began operating to and from the London tower in October, 1965. These travel along four main paths; one to Birmingham and Manchester, a second to East Anglia and the North-east, a third to Southampton, Bristol and Cornwall and a fourth through Folkestone and Dover to the Continent.

The towers can be used to send almost any kind of information — telephone calls, telegrams, TV and radio broadcasts, newspaper photographs, telegrams and the data transmission service, the DTS. DTS enables computers to speak to each other and is used widely by industry, the armed services, and the Government. The loss of only part of a tower's capacity, even for a few minutes, could have widespread impact.

Plans already exist for protection of essential communication facilities in time of war, but these involve a total mobilisation of the armed forces. The measures likely to be taken now will involve the Post Office and local police stations.

The potential security measures will probably be of the so-called "passive" type — stronger and higher fences; reinforced concrete walls around the bases of towers and, in some cases, electronic detection equipment linking the tower (or telephone exchange) grounds to the nearest police station.



AN EAST GERMAN ATHLETE TRIUMPHS IN HELSINKI. KARIN RYNEVITZ BEATS WEST GERMANY'S ELLEN TITTEL TO SET A WORLD RECORD IN THE WOMEN'S 1,500 METRES

Confrontation on the track

John Goshko in Bonn, Sunday

For the regime of Erich Honecker this opening prospect of a great propaganda coup. The world will be watching each time an East German victory triggers the hoisting of its flag and the playing of its anthem at the Munich stadium.

Commenting on this prospect, a West German newspaper recently concluded: "What the East Germans have not yet won on the green turf of the negotiating table they will win on the green turf of the stadium."

However, there is another consideration that prevents the Honecker regime from savouring this prospect fully. This is the fact that a lot of people don't like living in East Germany and might consider trying to take up permanent residence elsewhere if allowed a visit to Munich.

The danger that one of their athletes might defect against the backdrop of Olympic publicity would quickly turn the anticipated East German propaganda triumph into a disaster.

This has happened before, most notably in the case of Jurgen Man, holder of the world record for the 1,000-metre run, who now does his running under the colours of East Germany. There have been other cases as well, including the defection of two members of the East German canoe team

during a meet in Italy a few weeks ago.

Thus, the authorities in East Berlin must decide if they are going to guard against further defections by allowing only athletes of unquestioned political reliability to compete in Munich.

If they do that, however, they undoubtedly would have to leave some of their most potential medal winners at home. So far, there is no clear sign of how the two sides will balance the two considerations.

The same problem, multiplied many times over, faces the East Germans in deciding which of its citizens can go to the Games as spectators. In past years, the fact that the Olympics were being held in such distant places as Tokyo or Mexico City allowed East Germany to plead austerity and place stringent limitations on the number of people allowed to go.

Now with the Games just across the border, the Honecker Government no longer has this convenient way out. Nor has its plight been made easier by West Germany's well-advertised willingness to be extremely generous in making tickets available to East Germans.

Although precise figures are difficult to obtain, West German Olympic officials are understood to have offered

East Germany an initial quota of 8,000 tickets, with the prospect of more later.

Just about every other country has complained that its allocation isn't large enough. But East Germany, so far, has indicated that it is inherently safer than current nuclear fusion methods and have the double additional advantage of being cleaner and of not producing by-products that can be used in weapons. On the face of things, however, controlled fusion will require very sophisticated containment systems — generally conceived as an ingeniously shaped magnetic field in a vacuum whose overall container will present enormous cooling problems.

Quite recently, and in spite of the proliferation of research in experimental containment systems in almost every advanced country in the world except Britain, a new notion has entered the field. Research in the US, Russia and France is beginning to look seriously at what might best be called a "low technology" solution. For this you need a laser beam, fuel pellets and a more or less conventional boiler. As Professor J. L. Tuck points out in the current issue of "Nature," the approach is a model of simplicity and avoids the presently oppressive problems of high magnetic fields and plasma stability, for you do not attempt to make the process continuous.

The basic process of fusion requires temperatures and pressures that are high enough and long enough for the nuclei of separate hydrogen isotopes to fuse and become helium — with very large release of energy. You need to put in a lot of energy to create the conditions in which fusion energy begins to be produced, and the payoff increases rapidly in theory as the scale of the reactor grows. Hence the general picture of future fusion reactors as giant-sized high technology complexes.

But it turns out that, if you can heat it fast enough, the pellet of a deuterium-tritium mixture only one millimetre in diameter would reach reactor status in terms of energy balance. Theoretically, you would need to put about 100,000 Joules of energy in to achieve fusion, and you would get about 10 million Joules out — a profit large enough to cover a whole range of process inefficiencies. What is more, and this is typical of the fusion process, the pellet of a deuterium-tritium mixture would reach reactor status in terms of energy balance. Theoretically, you would need to put about 100,000 Joules of energy in to achieve fusion, and you would get about 10 million Joules out — a profit large enough to cover a whole range of process inefficiencies. What is more, and this is typical of the fusion process, the pellet of a deuterium-tritium mixture would reach reactor status in terms of energy balance. 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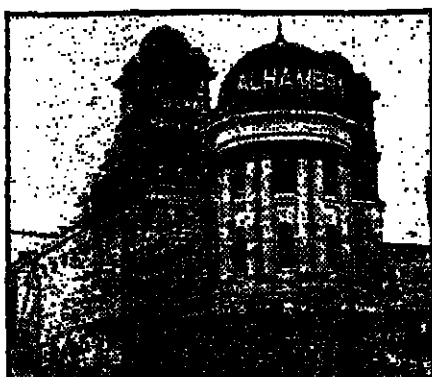
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A GUARDIAN SPECIAL REPORT



BRADFORD'S DRAMATIC PAST—and the surviving Alhambra

Halls of fame by GORDON RHODES

THE chunky windowless building just in front of the new Central Library is a theatre. Next door, the building with a wide curving frontage and plenty of plate glass is also a theatre. Third in line, huddling under its domes and minarets like a trophy from our imperial past, stands the Alhambra, which is another theatre.

If one were looking for a set-piece to illustrate the pitfalls involved in trying to help the arts in Britain, this row of buildings has everything: it is a monument to good intentions, to nostalgia, and to civic pride.

For in the old uncomplicated days just after the war when the theatre still paid its way, Bradford had a more or less standard quota of theatres. First there was the Alhambra, all blue velvet and gold trimmings, and reputedly the last music-hall to be built in England. It has 1,594 seats and takes the whole range of big productions, including opera, ballet, Black and White Minstrels, amateur musicals, pantomime, and the occasional touring Shakespeare.

Secondly, there was a Harry Hanson repertory theatre, keeping faith twice a night with the West Riding's love of a good laugh. Finally, tucked away among the wool warehouses is the tiny Playhouse, one of the country's best amateur theatres, alternating its plays with weeks of Continental films. But when, in the 1960s rebuilding began in the city

centre, the Central Library was one of the first new public buildings, and the inclusion of a theatre was meant to rehouse the amateurs from a promised road scheme would leave them homeless. The amateurs, however, were having none of it: they called in solicitors, brandished a bill for compensation, and finally carried the day: the road scheme was realigned, the Playhouse was spared, and the Library Theatre was left with no overriding sense of purpose.

No customers

Happily, thanks to a form of Parkinson's Law, cultural activities expanded to fill all available space, and the Library Theatre is now used almost daily for lectures, lunchtime concerts, plays, meetings, film shows, and recitals. And people wonder how they ever managed without it.

Unfortunately the same law did not apply to the very much larger theatre that was rising alongside. For when a property developer bought the old repertory theatre, he was allowed to demolish it on condition that he built a replacement. The developer was as good as his word, and the plate glass and curving stone-work mask a fan-shaped auditorium for about 1,000 people—nobody knows exactly how many, because after standing there for four or five years it still has no seats, no curtains, and no customers: for by the time

it was built twice-nightly repertory was a dead duck.

The official view in City Hall seems to be that one day this shell should replace the Alhambra, but there has been a lot of opposition to this idea. People have grown fond of the Alhambra.

However, the critics of the Alhambra—and there are some powerful voices among them—say that £300,000 needs spending to refurbish the old theatre, and the money would be better spent on equipping the new ones.

If a conflict of interests has arisen in Bradford rather later than in some other cities, this is largely because Bradford has a tradition of forming ad hoc groups to organise particular events, and the only call on the corporation has been to offer a modest guarantee.

One can read this as a sign of either corporate sloth or private initiative, but the policy has certainly worked to the advantage of the Subscription Concerts, a series of 12 each year by the Hallé Orchestra.

St George's Hall, where they are held, is an example of civic intervention, because after languishing for 30 years as a cinema it was lovingly restored. Today it houses everything from wrestling to chrysanthemum shows, although increasingly it is being used for concerts by our own century's newcomers, the people from Pakistan and Eastern Europe. On other evenings, though, the West

Riding reasserts itself with the sound of one of the many brass bands that flourish in the area.

The hall is also the setting for a few of the events in the Bradford Festival, a new venture which is trying hard to break away from the usual pattern of international celebrities and an air of exclusiveness.

Communities

During the last festival the emphasis was on the many communities that go to make up a big city: East met West on the walls of the Art Gallery, a student theatre took to the streets, there were concert parties in pubs, and much, much more besides. And like all new ventures, it was uneven in its achievements and felt foul of the traditionalists. So when recently the promoters went to the City Council for £10,000 to prime the pump for the next festival, they were offered a mere £3,000.

More in anger than in sorrow, the Festival Council is trying to raise the money from other sources, and tonight it is meeting to see what sort of a festival will be possible. But in view of the city's success in keeping a regular series of concerts going for 106 years it is possible that the festival may indeed find private sponsors. And it is just conceivable that it would be a far better festival if it did.



BRADFORD UNIVERSITY—collaborating with industry

Sandwiched

by E. G. EDWARDS

in areas of interest to industry.

The University also has involved itself with the life of the region, which is perhaps inevitable for a university which is expanding on a site only half a mile from the centre of the City of Bradford. The students and staff live for the most part within the area and the University itself is a major employer in the City.

Industries in the West Riding have benefited from the expertise of the University's staff, who act as consultants or undertake research. In particular, the Management Centre of the University cooperates with the local professional bodies in organising seminars, and works closely with the Bradford Area Development Association, recently jointly sponsoring a series of lectures with the association.

Similarly, the University opens its doors to the public for events of more general interest, such as concerts, lectures, and meetings, and many other activities such as the Bradford Festival. The student body also takes a lively interest in the affairs of the City: the Social Action Group have helped to build

adventure playgrounds and in general help deprived communities in the City.

From its inception this involvement of the University with the City has been reciprocated by the warm and whole-hearted support for the University by the Corporation of the City of Bradford. Many of the social amenities scheduled in the University's Development Plan will be largely owing to the generous support of the City's Deed of Gift of £80,000 a year for 60 years. The first two residence blocks of the development plan, Bradford Hall, which houses 98 students, and University Hall, which accommodates 150 students and a student services centre, were completed earlier this year.

Sports hall

Work has also recently begun on a new sports hall and amenities block, which it is hoped will incorporate a swimming pool, to be jointly financed by the Corporation, and shared with other sporting and recreational facilities, between the University, the Margaret McMillan College of Education, Bradford Technical College, and

the Regional College of Art. The need to plan for growth and change, both in the long and the short term, has a profound effect on the design of academic buildings. They must satisfy user requirements of the moment and be capable of rapid adaptation to meet the changing spatial needs of developing research and teaching techniques, all within closely-defined cost limits. Architectural solutions to the resulting design problems must be as fluid as possible, providing maximum flexibility in use and the minimum inhibition, in the form of permanent structural features, to internal re-planning.

At the same time, the concept of a self-contained university implies a degree of permanence and quality of environment that should be reflected in the relationships between buildings and in their external appearance. The Schools of Studies in Civil and Structural Engineering at the university are now housed in the second unit of a standard building form which has been designed to meet this situation.

The architects, Building Design Partnership, in association with Mr E. Kemp, ARIBA, have provided in the new building approximately 89,000 square feet in area, and five storeys in height, including laboratories, workshops, lecture rooms, lecture theatres, and ancillary accommodation and giving all facilities required for teaching and research work at post-graduate and undergraduate level.

It was not possible when preparing the brief to predict future developments in teaching and research. Apart therefore, from the external shell, the internal structure, and the vertical circulation areas in the building, nothing is of a permanent nature. Partitions, ceilings, services can all be removed and the plan rearranged with minimum difficulty. As future trends in the profession present the university with new challenges in the education of civil engineers it is hoped that the new building will be equipped to meet them.

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Edited by Anthony Harris and Charles Raw

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High savings rate 'could give tax cut'

By our Economics Staff

The high rate of national saving will make room for further tax cuts, Mr Terence Higgins, Minister of Finance at the Treasury, told a weekend conference of British National Savings workers at Dunoon.

Increased savings are themselves a major weapon against inflation, he said, "because every pound saved means the scope for reducing direct taxation and increasing incentives for people to work harder and industry to invest more."

"This means that more goods will be available in the shops and this in turn will curb price increases. Alternatively, the scope for cutting indirect taxation will be increased and this will have the immediate effect of keeping down prices. Either way we win another battle in the war against inflation."

Mr Higgins went on to argue that the objection often urged to high savings at this time—that it depresses demand (a point urged several times in the *Financial Times*) was not valid, because the Government could make corresponding cuts in taxation. He added:

"It is no longer true—as it was true in the 1920s and 1930s—that if people save instead of spending the demand for goods and services inevitably falls and unemployment is increased. On the contrary, increased savings—in the short run—give the Chancellor an opportunity which he would not otherwise have to fight both inflation and unemployment more effectively."

"Because people are volunteering to postpone consumption taxation can be reduced. This will increase demand and output will be expanded. The higher output will require more people in work and this will reduce unemployment. Then the higher output will lead to lower prices."

His argument that reduced or postponed consumption leads to higher output and economies of scale seems likely to be challenged, but the clear implication—that the Government sees an economic necessity as well as a political opportunity to match higher saving with lower taxes—looks like a political hostage of some significance.

Chemical link

Harrisons and Crosfield plans to merge Durham Chemicals subsidiary with N.V. Chemische Fabriek Haagen, of Rotterdam. Haagen at present forms part of the Shell-owned Billiton group making metal salts and lead salts. The deal, involving a cash payment of around £1 million, has been approved by the Bank of England.

Manager move

Mr Barry McFadden is resigning as an assistant director of Organ Grenfell to join Brown, Riley as a manager at from January 1.

Assets now exceed £100 million

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OUR DECISION to become European has come at a juncture scarcely imagined either by the supporters or the opponents of the enterprise. We have at the moment the strongest balance of payments in Europe, and it may shortly appear that we have, at least in the view of the OECD, the highest forecast growth rate in Europe.

Not only that, but the evidence is growing that inflation is now abating—most recently in the survey of business opinion published in the *Financial Times* this morning, which shows an expected cost increase of less than 6 per cent, against more than 10 per cent a year ago. On this short-term view, we have less to hope and less to fear from inflation than either side in the long debate suggested. What does this imply for policy?

Furthermore, the Community itself is in deep confusion about future and even present policies. The Nixon measures of August 15 provoked many expressions of will to act together, but no action. There is still no sign of any reconciliation of policies on the monetary challenge. Meanwhile, the common agricultural policy is at an end and the common agricultural policy in danger of total breakdown.

THIS SHORTENED version of a summary issued by Hoare Govett, the stockbrokers, of their new research analysis of industrial prospects of the UK as an EEC member, is not only the newest, but one of the most thorough studies yet made—the industrial section is about the same bulk as a London telephone directory. It is also, on balance, rather more optimistic than previous City surveys.

Winners

AIRCRAFT: The future prosperity of the UK aircraft industry depends to a great extent on the successful development of Joint European projects. British entry to the Common Market will increase the political will to proceed with such projects. The UK provides a larger "home market" which will benefit manufacturers in all the countries concerned.

CHEMICALS: Entry is expected to be reasonably favourable over the long term with demand, for chemical products being stimulated by the fast rate of economic growth and the benefits to international trade resulting from tariff reductions. Over the short term, however, lower tariffs with the EEC could lead to increased competition. Sections of the industry which are expected to benefit include plastics, dyestuffs, and toiletries, with fertilisers and organic chemicals probably being adversely affected.

FLOORCOVERINGS: Trade between the UK and the EEC is slight at present, and a major adverse factor will be the loss of preferential tariffs in the UK's major export market.

FUEL MANUFACTURING AND DISTRIBUTION: Fuel manufacturing should enjoy above average rates of growth of sales and profits over the next five years irrespective of whether or not the UK joins. Furthermore it is possible that the companies will receive a bonus if the EEC adopts similar clean air legislation to that of Britain.

MILLING AND BAKING: The industry will face a sharp rise in raw material costs following adoption of the EEC common agricultural policy but industry sales should benefit from the trading down to cheaper staple food products such as bread. The net effect is expected to be favourable.

MOTORS AND COMPONENTS: The market for cars and commercial vehicles in the EEC is about five times as large as in the UK so that manufacturers

The most recent published view of the Germans and the French, the polar opposites in the present dispute, are near despair. Again, what rôle could Britain play?

Before one can attempt to answer such questions, the immediate prospect deserves examining in a little more detail. So far as Britain is concerned, I believe that the growth forecasts now circulating in Whitehall, Paris, and the City are too optimistic and I need not again go into all the arguments about our investment prospect. I need only repeat my own conclusion—that there is no sign yet of a revival in business confidence which would lead to an investment boom.

The forecast growth of consumption, which may itself be somewhat too optimistic—suggests that it will not be until the middle of next year that much of industry (apart from motor industry) will find itself working comfortably near the limits of capacity—and even this forecast rests on the assumption that the

Eurogamesmanship

By Anthony Harris

world financial crisis is resolved without any great damage to the growth of world trade.

Given the present state of negotiation, the present state of opinion among the company directors I meet, I would expect a strong revival in 1973 rather than 1972; and that revival could be threatened if the protectionists in the US get the upper hand.

Readers are welcome to discount this gloomy analysis if they wish—and if they have more encouraging evidence from companies than I have—in this context, one would have to make exactly the same correction for Europe. There too the same threats of falling investment, and the threat to world trade, may make present forecasts look too optimistic.

This points to the conclusion that even if OECD and other forecasts flatter British prospects viewed in isolation,

they are unlikely to err in putting Britain in a very favourable light compared with the likely performance in the Six. And in one respect they may even not be optimistic enough. Some recent wage settlements, and such evidence of lack of shop-floor militancy as the collapse of the threatened BSA strike, suggest that inflation in this country may abate almost as dramatically as it blew up.

On the Continent, on the other hand—and notably in Germany—inflation is still accelerating. In Germany, for example, the immediate outlook is for a rise in labour rates in double figures, with a rise in output of 2 to 3 per cent—in other words—for rising prices and falling profits. It is unlikely that the disease will be as severe as it was here, but the timing is about a year behind us. Our relative position should improve.

Against this background, British policy at the moment seems inappropriate. The

signs are that our major pre-occupation is with the exchange rate, where we are very ready to indulge in "dirty floating" to maintain the effective devaluation of 5 per cent or so which we have gained against the German mark since May. In every other respect, on the other hand, Mr Heath still seems as anxious to prove himself a model European as if he was still trying to convince M Pompidou of our bona fides.

Yet the outlook argues that we could be a great deal more relaxed both about the exchange rate and about Europeanism. Unless there is some undisclosed reason to suppose that our export prospects have already been gravely damaged by the rise in British prices—and the most recent order figures suggest no such thing—there is a good deal to be said for the German view that we could allow the pound to appreciate somewhat more against the dollar.

This would also imply siding with the Germans

against the French in the current argument with the US but, the intransigent French, line warms such a threat of pushing the Americans into protectionism that we should do so regardless of our own exchange rate strategy. Perhaps it is time Mr Heath went to Bonn and unlearned some of his French lessons.

When it comes to trade rather than monetary adjustments, we ought in our own interests to go further still. We ought to support some of the American case against the EEC. For at the moment the danger is that some of the major EEC concessions will be made largely at British expense—especially the possible decision to leave the non-applicant EFTA countries outside the EEC tariff fence. Here is a concession which would cost the Six nothing but would involve a large loss for Britain.

On the other hand concessions about preferential agreements already reached with other countries would damage us less, and concessions on the prices and levy rates under the farm policy would help us enormously. Such concessions would be just as sweet to Mr. Heath as to me.

If so, the sacrifice will be an empty one: for the real lesson for us of the present disarray in Europe is that we can well afford to be a little more selfish. So far as selfishness consists in helping to push the EEC into a more outward-looking trade policy and farm policy.

For the fact at the moment is that Europe needs us far more than we need Europe—not only for our budgetary contribution (though that should surely buy some indulgence), but to break up the present stony-faced political alliance.

One need only cross the Channel to hear the view that enlargement is now the only hope of preventing a final collapse of the EEC. Certainly the present crisis in France—German relations, which has so far resisted the medicine of one well-prepared summit meeting, is the gravest yet. The community must now change direction. We need not and should not wait for accession or enabling legislation to enter the change is in our favour. And if we were seen to be defending British interests—and at the same time the interests of world trade—it seems likely that the rest of the political battle in this country would go much more easily for Mr Heath and his Europeans.

Industry's benefits and penalties

should both increase production and improve profitability. The motor component manufacturers are also expected to benefit from higher sales in both the original equipment and replacement markets.

OFFICE EQUIPMENT: UK production of machinery will probably decline due to entry, consumables should gain, and furniture is neutral. The balance is marginally positive.

PAPER AND BOARD: The UK paper industry is likely to benefit modestly from EEC entry. The gains are likely to result not from a major rise in exports but rather from, first, the reduced pressure from paper imports which the opening of the alternative, larger, faster expanding and easier EEC paper market to the Scandinavians can be expected to prompt and, secondly, to the effect on paper demand arising from any improvement in the UK rate of economic growth.

PHARMACEUTICALS: In spite of increased European competition the cosmetics and toiletries industry could benefit from joining the Common Market because of the likely reduction in its heavy tax burden arising from the introduction of VAT.

PUMPS AND VALVES: The British pump industry, whose performance against German competition has been weak, could be adversely affected on

entry into the EEC. Valve producers, however, are already highly competitive, and should improve their position. Pneumatics, already dominated by international firms, will find intra-group trading easier.

TEXTILES: Trade should increase. The effect on the balance of trade will be broadly favourable in wool textiles, knitted fabrics, and knitwear but probably unfavourable in Lancashire textiles and hosiery.

TOYS AND GAMES: The EEC toy industry is poorly organised, but pres to exploit the potential as large as that of the UK and the present level of UK penetration small.

Losers

DOMESTIC APPLIANCES: The largest producers in Europe are beginning to join multi-national ventures to exploit the potential of world markets. Already import penetration in the UK is at a substantial level and the power of the large European firms is expected to ensure further gains from the removal of tariffs.

MACHINE TOOLS: There will be a significant increase in imports to the UK, especially from Germany, Italy, and France.

METALLURGY: The size of

Sharpe's the word for real growth

Growth Fund: by JOHN COYNE

THE ASSET boys around at Rothschild and Slater Walker seem to have tied up the obvious situations in the seed growing, and merchanting industry, but one they all appear to have overlooked is the Lincolnshire-based Charles Sharpe, whose shares currently change hands at a fraction of their true asset value.

In fact, ignoring any asset situation for the moment, the shares are downright cheap on trading grounds. Charles Sharpe operates as a seed grower and merchant, but unlike many of its competitors it has been having a buoyant time lately. Over the past three years profits have risen by 350 per cent to the recently reported figure of £473,000.

This produced earnings after tax of no less than 67.7p per share, and with the shares costing only 281p a time this leaves the historic price earnings ratio at a shade over 4:1—that is, a return on investment of nearly 25 per cent. Nor are shareholders left wanting for a dividend rate of 20 per cent leaves the yield at just over 7.1 per cent, pretty useful as an income sweetener in any portfolio.

Sharpe's success is in stark contrast to the experience of others who have found the going tough. As well as operating in this country the group has a subsidiary which acts as a growing station and distribution centre for the American continent, and it also imports from abroad.

That is broadly the trading picture, and I gather from the North that further progress should be seen this year. But with an earnings multiple like Sharpe's you could afford to see profits slip back and still reckon the shares to be undervalued. It is when we turn to the asset situation, however, that the shares begin to get really exciting. At their book value they stand at 377p some 98p above their share price; but even this substantially understates the position, for standing in the balance sheet are £400,111 of freehold properties at cost price, and after £86,606 of depreciation.

Suffice it to say on the assets

HOW WE STAND

Shares Company	Buying price	Present price	Present value
	p	p	£
281 Wilkinson's Transport	129	191	536
450 Green's Economisers	152	175	787
500 Steinberg	40	62	310
500 Bossey & Hawks	160	240	1,200
1,750 Werra Shoes	27	37½	656
1,000 Reinsurance Corporation	58	74	740
1,500 Colmore Investments	34	58	570
2,000 United Capitals	29	30	600
500 Redfern National Glass	136	165	825
2,500 Ellis & Goldstein	25	28½	712
2,000 Nantyglo & Blains Estates	26	40	800
1,000 Lambert Howarth Group	59	65	650
800 Barton Sons	72	73	584
200 Charles Sharpe	281	—	562
Cash			490
			10,022
Capital on April 17, 1971			5,000
Profit after realised dealing expenses			5,022

CITY COMMENT

GRAND METROPOLITAN

For private investors

THE £20 MILLIONS 8½ per cent 1978-80 loan stock from Grand Metropolitan Hotels has been specifically designed for the private investor. It is too long dated for the money market and too short for the institutions. This is probably one of the reasons why the terms of payment—100 on application and then two payments of £40 and £49, have been made so easy.

Yet in terms of size it is one of the largest issued this year and the underwriter, S. G. Warburg, must be a little worried whether the private market is large enough to absorb the amount for a holding to lock up for several years.

Grand Metropolitan will be using the money to repay its much more expensive bank overdrafts, partly raised because of the takeover of Trumans. The dates also fit in conveniently with Grand-Met's own financial obligations. By 1978 it will have increased its capital and reserves by £30 millions from loan stock conversions, and this will probably be the signal for the longer term refinancing of the present loan stock.

At current interest rates there is clearly much that is attractive for the private saver. The gross

redemption yield of 8.87 per cent which is in line with similar stocks on the market such as the Natwest's 8½ per cent 1980 or Grand Met's own 9½ per cent 1977-80. It pays more than two points above similarly dated gilt-edged.

But the best attraction is perhaps the fact that it is unlikely to fall much should interest rates rise because of its short dates and if they fall, as is more likely, there can be some capital profit to be made out of the deal.

EEC MARKETS

Foreign bodies

AFTER THE vote on the Common Market, British investors may be looking for a possible stake in Continental shares, especially in view of the depressed markets in Europe. The idea sounds good but there are many pitfalls, in addition to the inevitable one of the dollar premium which could disappear fairly soon.

The investment scene in Europe looks none too encouraging on the eve of British entry. Stock exchanges are small, to the point of insignificance in many cases, business is thin, practices often doubtful. There are few compliments that can

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SCOTCH WHISKY

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SHAREHOLDERS' GUARDIAN

**A MARKET ANALYSIS SERVICE INCLUDING
CAPITALISATION AND NET ASSET VALUE**

IN THIS NEW once-a-week statistical investment breakdown of 1,000 companies, exclusively prepared for the Guardian by Exchange Telegraph computer, the price quoted is the official closing price on Friday, in pence. The price-earnings ratio is based on the last full year's figures, except where there is an official company forecast for the current year.

The dividend rate is also either the historic payment or an official forecast, except in the following cases: where there has been an increase in the interim to

"reduce the disparity between interim and final payments," an unchanged total is assumed. Where there is no qualification from the chairman or where the advice is that an increase in the total dividend is expected, an unchanged final is assumed and added with the increased interim payment. In the event of a cut in the interim payment, the rate of the final dividend has been scaled down proportionately in order to bring the dividend rate back to the level shown, if the interim is passed, no figure will be given. In the event of the

resumption of payments without any firm official forecast, a "nil" final will be assumed whether or not the chairman intimates the possibility of a final to follow. Bonus payments will be included in the rate where they are regularly paid, i.e. paid for at least two successive years.

The final column shows net assets per share in new pence. This is calculated on the tangible assets shown in the balance sheet, with

adjustments where official and realistic up-to-date valuations are shown in the footnotes to the accounts. Quoted investments, for instance, would be taken at their market value rather than the cost price shown in the balance sheet; and where directors put a firm valuation of property surpluses, this too would be taken into account.

Where no realistic asset position can be given, such as in the case of banks and insurance firms with inner reserves, or some mining companies, no figure will be shown.

BANKS & DISCOUNT HOUSES

[illegible]

BREWERIES

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

S-Z									
L. & K. Holdings	70	12.1	7.0	3.3	5.3	11,518	30		
Landmark	205	13.4	15.0	2.0	3.0	1,800	29		
L. & K. Group	205	13.4	15.0	2.0	3.0	25,149	28		
Landmark	191	13.4	15.0	2.0	3.0	1,800	27		
Landmark (Geo.)	191	13.4	15.0	1.7	4.1	6,556	26		
Landmark	35	13.4	15.0	1.3	3.3	1,800	25		
Landmark	35	13.4	15.0	1.3	3.3	1,800	24		
Landmark	191	13.4	15.0	1.8	3.3	4,950	23		
Landmark	191	13.4	15.0	1.8	3.3	4,950	22		
Landmark	191	13.4	15.0	1.8	3.3	4,950	21		
Landmark	191	13.4	15.0	1.8	3.3	4,950	20		
Landmark	191	13.4	15.0	1.8	3.3	4,950	19		
Landmark	191	13.4	15.0	1.8	3.3	4,950	18		
Landmark	191	13.4	15.0	1.8	3.3	4,950	17		
Landmark	191	13.4	15.0	1.8	3.3	4,950	16		
Landmark	191	13.4	15.0	1.8	3.3	4,950	15		
Landmark	191	13.4	15.0	1.8	3.3	4,950	14		
Landmark	191	13.4	15.0	1.8	3.3	4,950	13		
Landmark	191	13.4	15.0	1.8	3.3	4,950	12		
Landmark	191	13.4	15.0	1.8	3.3	4,950	11		
Landmark	191	13.4	15.0	1.8	3.3	4,950	10		
Landmark	191	13.4	15.0	1.8	3.3	4,950	9		
Landmark	191	13.4	15.0	1.8	3.3	4,950	8		
Landmark	191	13.4	15.0	1.8	3.3	4,950	7		
Landmark	191	13.4	15.0	1.8	3.3	4,950	6		
Landmark	191	13.4	15.0	1.8	3.3	4,950	5		
Landmark	191	13.4	15.0	1.8	3.3	4,950	4		
Landmark	191	13.4	15.0	1.8	3.3	4,950	3		
Landmark	191	13.4	15.0	1.8	3.3	4,950	2		
Landmark	191	13.4	15.0	1.8	3.3	4,950	1		

[illegible]

Share	Price	P/E ratio	Dividend per cent	Dividend cover	Yield per cent	Market Cap. '000
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FINANCIAL TRUSTS

[illegible]

INSURANCE

Lawyers (C.T.)	450	30.0	34.0	8.5	1.0	357.000
Electrician	220	—	—	—	—	220.000
Commercial Union	450	—	—	—	—	416.710
Book	220	—	—	—	—	220.000
Public & Law	220	—	—	—	—	220.000
Police	220	—	—	—	—	220.000
Frederick - Ord	220	18.0	—	—	—	220.000
Do	220	18.0	—	—	—	220.000
General Affairs	100	—	—	—	—	100.000
Handyman	220	—	—	—	—	220.000
Health (C.T.)	220	15.4	20.0	—	—	220.000
Flowers (C.A.R.)	220	16.4	31.0	—	—	220.000
Legal & General	220	—	—	—	—	220.000
London & District	220	—	—	—	—	220.000
Mercer	220	16.0	45.0	—	—	220.000
Minist Holdings	220	32.9	—	—	—	220.000
Paul	220	—	—	—	—	220.000
Price Porters	220	—	—	—	—	220.000
Frederick Life -	220	38.0	—	—	—	220.000
Do -	220	—	—	—	—	220.000
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INVESTMENT TRUSTS

[illegible]

MINING

[illegible]

• **Oil**

Attack Oil	38	6.0	16.8	0.8	17.3	2,640
British-Borneo	108	24.6	60.0	1.0	5.6	6,885
British-Petroleum	355.5	20.6	1.3	3.5	2241.102	
Burmah Oil	32	26.7	18.2	1.2	4.0	537.056
Imperial Cos. Gas	442	15.5	1.1	3.5	75.389	
Royal Dutch	2161	10.5	26.2	1.8	2465.507	
Shell Trls. & Trdg	349	12.6	58.0	1.8	1628.174	
Tripland Canadian	162	22.2	16.0	1.5	12.356	

PROPERTY

Albion Prop.	1161	29.0	11.0	1.4	7.4	18,468
Albion London	1160	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Albion	1159	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley Prop.	1157	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1156	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1155	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1154	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1153	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1152	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1151	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1150	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1149	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1148	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1147	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1146	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1145	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1144	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1143	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1142	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1141	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1140	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1139	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1138	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1137	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1136	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1135	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1134	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1133	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1132	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1131	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1130	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1129	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1128	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1127	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1126	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1125	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1124	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1123	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1122	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1121	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1120	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1119	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1118	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1117	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1116	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1115	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1114	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1113	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1112	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1111	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1110	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1109	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1108	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1107	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1106	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1105	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1104	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1103	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1102	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1101	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1100	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1099	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1098	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1097	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1096	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1095	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1094	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1093	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1092	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1091	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1090	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1089	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1088	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1087	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1086	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1085	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1084	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1083	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1082	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1081	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1080	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1079	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1078	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1077	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1076	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1075	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1074	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1073	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1072	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1071	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1070	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1069	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1068	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1067	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1066	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1065	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1064	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1063	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1062	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1061	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1060	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1059	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1058	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1057	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1056	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1055	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1054	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1053	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1052	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1051	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1050	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1049	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1048	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1047	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1046	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1045	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1044	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1043	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1042	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1041	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1040	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1039	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1038	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1037	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1036	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1035	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1034	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1033	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1032	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1031	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1030	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1029	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1028	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1027	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1026	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1025	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1024	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1023	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1022	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1021	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1020	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1019	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1018	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1017	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1016	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1015	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1014	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1013	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1012	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1011	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1010	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1009	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1008	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1007	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1006	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1005	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1004	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1003	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1002	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1001	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	1000	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	999	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	998	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	997	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	996	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	995	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	994	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	993	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	992	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	991	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	990	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	989	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	988	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	987	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	986	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	985	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	984	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	983	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	982	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	981	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	980	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	979	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	978	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	977	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	976	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	975	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	974	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	973	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	972	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	971	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	970	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	969	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	968	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	967	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	966	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	965	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481
Berkeley	964	21.0	2.0	1.4	4.4	1,481

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[illegible]

● For technical reasons, it is not possible to show in the main body of the table those price/earnings ratios and dividends which are over 100. These cases are:

Company	Dividend
Management Agency and Music	13
White-Drummond	35
Britannic	17
Emley and Law	11
Legal & General	14
London & Manchester	10
Fear	24
Prudential	24
Beagle B	13

هكذا من العمل

R-EN1 N_xQP 40 K-E4 N-E6 ch
41 KxB Resigns. If 41 . . . N-K7
ch 42 K-K3 N_xR 43 K-B2 wins
the knight.

